

Austria	.....	12 b.	Spain	.....	Shs 4.00
Belgium	.....	30 S.Fr.	Lebanon	.....	22.00
Denmark	.....	2.50	Luxembourg	.....	26 Pf.
France	.....	18 P.	Netherlands	.....	1.50 Flor.
Finland	.....	2.30 F.M.	Nigeria	.....	60 N.
Germany	.....	2.50 P.	Russia	.....	3 N.R.
Greece	.....	1.80 D.M.	Portugal	.....	15 Esc.
Great Britain	.....	1 P.	Sweden	.....	26 P.
India	.....	12 Dr.	Sweden	.....	2.50 S.Kr.
Indonesia	.....	Rs. 6	Switzerland	.....	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.L.S.
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	30.33
Japan	1.0 4.80	Yugoslavia	12 D.

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.K. Cites Soviet-Rhodesia Trade

Other Bloc Nations Also Called Sanction-Breakers

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from Rhodesia and, in turn, imported chemicals, metals and agricultural requirements from Eastern Europe," according to the UN report.

The amounts involved and the nature of the Soviet chemicals and metals allegedly traded to Rhodesia were not specified, except for a general description of the trade as "bribe".

Rhodesia's high-quality tobacco has continued to reach world markets and has been a major factor in maintaining the Rhodesian economy, despite sanctions. The network used to export the tobacco has never been exposed, however.

It is apparent from the quiet work of the UN Security Committee circulated the British allegations that it did not want to embarrass the Soviet Union. The trade between Rhodesia and the Soviet bloc came to general public attention as a result of investigative reporting by Eric Malling of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's public affairs program, "The Fifth Estate," televised in Canada.

Cigarette Sales

The trade was allegedly conducted through three Geneva-based companies, set up specifically for the purpose—Commaisa, Tobatrade and Centrex. It involved, the UN committee was told, the sale in Eastern Europe of cigarettes made from Rhodesian tobacco and packed with striking realism under the names Benson & Hedges, Pall Mall, Lucky Strike, Chesterfield and State Express all purporting to be United States manufactured in the United States and Britain.

A subsequent, British note to the committee, sent on Dec. 15 last, alleged that the Soviet state-owned trading company, All-Union Corporation for Trade in Miscellaneous Goods, and the Bulgarian state tobacco trading company had entered negotiations through a German company, to buy tobacco from the Rhodesian company Tradimpex.

Two other British notes im-

plicated other Eastern European nations. One of them, submitted in April, noted that C. Z. Scientific Instruments, identified as a British-based subsidiary of the East German company Carl Zeiss of Jena, had been fined \$10,000 after pleading guilty to a British court to sanctions-breaking.

The East Germans denied involvement in the Rhodesia trade conducted by the corporation. Britain replied with documentation on the extensive East German shareholdings in and managerial control of the British company.

The second British note, submitted last month, alleges that a Liechtenstein-based firm called Tobmark, Ltd., "collects orders and negotiates contracts" for the Rhodesian tobacco trading company called Trading Enterprises, Ltd. Among the Rhodesian customers, the note said, are the tobacco state enterprise of Iran and Tabak DSO Bulgarskistutindil of Bulgaria.

The Sanctions Committee, which meets in secret and is composed of all 15 members of the Security Council, has no power to halt sanctions violations. The report also disclosed the committee considered 58 new cases of sanctions-breaking last year. Other countries charged included West Germany, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, several African nations, Turkey, Iraq, Israel and the United States.

Vance Urges Chrome Ban

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance urged Congress today to reinstate a ban on imports of Rhodesian chrome, saying the sanction would help defuse an "explosive situation in southern Africa." A Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee is considering a bill to repeal the so-called Byrd Amendment, which, in 1971, opened the way for U.S. companies to import Rhodesian chrome despite UN sanctions.

2 Factions Trade Fire In Beirut

Arab Truce Unit Drawn Into Clash

BEIRUT, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Rival Palestinian factions battled for hours today with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades in fighting that escalated to involve troops of the Arab peace-keeping force.

At 2:30 p.m. clashes erupted between rival factions in [the Beirut suburbs of] Chatila, Sabra and Borge Barajni," according to a communiqué of the peace-keeping force.

"Elements of the Arab deterrent force at the airport rounded up the suspects to the fire, which forces them to intervene to stop the clashes," the communiqué said.

The Arab peace-keeping force keeps a large number of tanks and armored vehicles on the road to the airport near the scene of the fighting—a heavily Palestinian-settled area just south of Beirut.

The American University hospital in Beirut reported that at least one person had been killed and five wounded in the fighting.

The Arab peace-keeping troops immediately closed the main road to the airport in the area of the clashes and were put on "stepped-up alert" throughout the capital.

A top official of the Palestine Liberation Organization said that the guerrilla leadership held an emergency session to deal with the situation and that units of the Palestine Armed Struggle Command (PASC) had been sent into the camp to restore order.

Representatives of all Palestinian factions attended the meeting to discuss what a Palestine National Organization spokesman later said was "the armed conflict that took place today as a result of an internal dispute in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command."

The PLO statement said that



Fidel Castro

Cites President's 'Sense of Morals'

Castro Hopeful That Carter Will Ease U.S.-Cuba Tension

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP). —Cuban Premier Fidel Castro has said he believes President Carter is a man with a "sense of morals" who may bring about an end to 15 years of hostility between the United States and Cuba.

In an interview with correspondent Bill Moyers, broadcast on the CBS Evening News last night, Mr. Castro said he was pleased by Mr. Carter's election. He said of the new President, "I think that a man like Carter may abide by a policy of international principles, not the Marxist principles nor the capitalist principles, but rather the universally accepted principles among the people."

In a portion of the interview omitted in the CBS newscast, Mr. Castro said he believed it was possible to normalize relations between Cuba and the United States.

At the White House, Press Secretary Jody Powell, referring to "the general tone of the interview," told reporters, "We will consider that to be an interesting and positive development." He would not elaborate on his statement.

Mr. Castro said he noted with interest in Mr. Carter's autobiography, "The Art of the Peace," his sense of moralism, a certain sense of morals, in compliance with his religious feelings and in his compliance with his convictions."

He said that if Mr. Carter "wishes" some day "I will with pleasure talk with him."

The Cuban Premier said, "We are not going to draw the conclusion that two neighbor countries have to live constantly at enmities."

"But we were not the ones to declare war on the United States. It was the U.S.A. that declared war on us," Mr. Castro said that "if the U.S.A. continues the policy of enmity and friendship with Cuba, we will be receptive to that policy of peace and friendship toward Cuba."

Last week, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said that one of his goals is to have normal relations with all countries and he is prepared "at this point" to discuss normalization of relations with Cuba without preconditions.

This represented a change from the policy of the State Department, which had insisted on a complete withdrawal of all Cuban troops from Angola as a condition for opening discussions with Havana.

The State Department also disclosed last week that the United States hopes to discuss with Cuba the possible continuation of an anti-hijacking agreement needed to expire in April. It also said that Cuba had notified Washington that it wants to discuss the implications of the new U.S. 200-mile fishing limit, which will take effect in three weeks.

Moscow Arrests Leader of Group On Civil Rights

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (WP).—Soviet authorities today arrested Yuri Orlov, leader of a group that has been monitoring Kremlin compliance with human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accord, in perhaps the most significant move yet in the current crackdown on dissidents.

Mr. Orlov, who had gone into hiding last week and reappeared yesterday, was seized at the home of a friend here by eight men from the State Prosecutor's Office. His wife, Irina, said that officials later refused to tell her the charges against her husband, only that he had been arrested.

The arrest was the fourth since Friday involving the Helsinki monitoring group. Alexander Ginzburg, a long-time activist who also administered a fund which distributed money to political prisoners and their families, was picked up first. Then on Saturday, Mikola Rudenko, a writer who headed the Helsinki group's Ukrainian branch, was seized in Kiev along with another Ukrainian about whom little is known.

What makes the Orlov case so important is that the 52-year-old physicist had emerged in the last year as the most dynamic dissident figure here in several years. Encouraged by his close friend the writer Andrei Amalrik, who has since emigrated to the West, Mr. Orlov brought tremendous energy into an effort that had grown weary after years of struggle.



AP.

Yuri Orlov



Yuri Orlov

U.S. Concern Ignored

The arrest also shows that Carter-administration expressions of concern about the fate of rights activists in the Soviet Union will not deter the Kremlin from moving decisively when it feels it must. Mr. Orlov said yesterday that, after a State Department statement critical of Mr. Ginsburg's arrest, he felt it unlikely that he, too, would be taken into custody.

For weeks, authorities have been hearing down increasingly hard on dissidents. Moscow may well be testing the extent of President Carter's commitment to human rights. As the Presi-

dent stressed in a press conference earlier this week, that commitment does not imply "linkage" to negotiations on new arm agreements and other matters.

Moreover, with the Belgrade conference to assess the results of the Helsinki accord to take place in June, Moscow plainly wants to stifle voices that will argue that Soviet compliance with the document has been minimal.

Rather than a total crackdown on all dissidents here, which would cause an uproar abroad, these selective arrests have been accompanied by threats, searches

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Accuse U.S. of Meddling. **Czechoslovaks Say Charter 77** **Was Instigated From Abroad**

By Paul Hofmann

PRAGUE, Feb. 10 (NYT).—A government spokesman asserted today that the Charter 77 human-rights movement had been stirred up from abroad and accused U.S. and other Western news media of meddling in Czechoslovak domestic affairs by focusing on the protest group.

In an interview, the spokesman, a Foreign Ministry official, also denied that the Communist leadership was split on how to deal with what he called "dissidents."

Leaders of the Charter 77 movement—well-known writers, artists, scholars and former politicians—insist they do not want to be characterized as dissidents. Rather, they say, they want to start a "dialogue" with government representatives on restoring civil freedoms.

[In Belgrade, a government

human rights and the free flow of information—was being implemented.

Echoing a theme that has dominated Communist newspapers and broadcasts here lately, the government spokesman said that "the United States, not Czechoslovakia, has violated Helsinki."

The spokesman contended that more than 500 U.S. books had been published in translation in Czechoslovakia since 1973, whereas barely a dozen Czechoslovak titles had reached the U.S. public. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Yugoslavia Sees Effort to Tie It To Bloc Dispute

Yugoslavia Sees Effort to Tie It To Bloc Dispute

BELGRADE, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Yugoslavia attacked 100 letters today from Djilas and other dissidents abroad, charging that they are being directed from abroad in a campaign to include Yugoslavia with Soviet-bloc countries that are accused of not respecting human rights.

At the same time, dissident sources said police yesterday detained unidentified Belgrade University student for two hours for soliciting signatures to a petition supporting the dissidents in Czechoslovakia who drew up the Chapter 77 document.

The statement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Mirko Kalešić, was made within 48 hours after Mr. Djilas gave an interview to *TIME*, Feb. 9 in which he said Yugoslavia holds up to 600 political prisoners, which is proportionately comparable to the number of those arrested for political crimes in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kalešić said, "There are efforts abroad to start a certain campaign, which is now being joined by some other charges, that shows the real motives behind these efforts." He said, "This is an attempt to bring Yugoslavia into bloc competition now being waged on human rights."

The statement was the first official acknowledgment of Mr. Djilas' remarks and of the existence of a document being circulated to gather support for the Czechoslovak dissidents. Western diplomatic sources said more than 1,000 persons have signed the document.

Pravda Returns to Polemics With Peking After 5 Months

THE *Morning Post*, Feb. 10 (AP)—for the first time since the death of Mao Tse-tung five months ago, the Soviet press today struck back at the anti-Soviet propaganda that has continued to flow from Peking.

The Communist party newspaper *Pravda* said in a long article this morning on the theme of a "Soviet means by no means answers the interests of the Chinese people and only plays into the hands of the enemies of Socialism and detente."

It repeated the history of Soviet overtures to China, as the Soviet press has periodically done in recent months, but this time added the sentence, "These initiatives were either left without reply or rejected."

The article also was an indication that Soviet leaders believe that the East-West balance of power is still unsummed in November: have not made progress.

Western View

"If they were making any progress in the talks, they wouldn't be doing this," a Western observer said. "We've understood that the talks were stalled but they haven't said so."

Anti-Chinese polemics, which have been a regular feature in the Soviet press, stopped abruptly when Mao died Sept. 9 and the Soviet Union made a series of public overtures to China for a resumed friendly relations.

China did not respond publicly to any of these overtures and Peking's anti-Soviet diatribes continued every week, a demonstration that, although the Chi-

7 Seized in Portugal in Bank Robbery Plot

OPORTO, Portugal, Feb. 10 (UPI).—The police today arrested 17 men for a bank robbery conspiracy allegedly to steal funds for a coup d'etat. The leader of the gang said it also was responsible for several bomb attacks, police said. All were arrested and a considerable amount of weapons confiscated after a ruse failed to divert the guards.

Sergei Ilyushin, Soviet Plane Designer, Dies

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (AP).—Sergei Ilyushin, 82, creator of more than 50 Soviet planes from World War II attack aircraft to passenger jets, has died, Tass reported today. No cause or date of death were given.

Mr. Ilyushin's IL-2 became famous during World War II and, hence, the letters "IL" have appeared on the fuselages of many passenger planes. The latest is the IL-86 Airbus, which will be put into service soon by the Soviet airline Aeroflot.

He began his designing career in 1931 and gained fame in World War II for creating the IL-2 dive bomber, dubbed "The Flying Death" by Nazi troops.

Among other planes designed by Mr. Ilyushin and other engineers in the design bureau he headed included the IL-12 passenger plane in 1946, the Bison bomber and a similar plane for civil aviation in 1954 and the IL-2 passenger, IL-62 put in service in 1963.

Became Mechanic

Mr. Ilyushin, who won the Soviet Union's highest medal, the Order of Lenin, seven times, started his aircraft career in 1914 as a worker in an aircraft hangar for the Russian Imperial Army. He became an army



TAS
Sergei Plyushin

mechanic and graduated from flying school in 1917, the year of the Russian Revolution.

He then worked in aviation units of the Red Army and graduated from the Zhmovsky Air Force Engineering Academy in 1936. He devoted himself full time to aircraft construction in 1934 after earlier designing the Shtaynbarht and Rafakovets training gliders.

He designed the twin-engined SSK-30 in 1936, with which test pilot V.K. Kokkinyak set several world records. Mr. Ilyushin made several long-distance flights in it, including trips to Vladivostok and North America.

Won't that border talks between the Soviet Union and China, resumed in November, have not made progress.

Western View

"If they were making any progress in the talks, they wouldn't be making it," says Western observer said. "We've understood that the talks were stalled but they haven't admitted it publicly."

Anti-Chinese polemics, which had been a regular feature in the Soviet press, stopped abruptly when Mao died Sept. 8 and the Soviet Union made a series of public overtures to China for a resumption of warmer relations.

China did not respond publicly to any of these overtures and Peking's anti-Soviet diatribes continued every week, a demonstration that, although the Chinese leadership had changed, its stance toward the Soviet Union had not.

Until yesterday the Soviet press had taken note of these attacks from Peking, but had not been specific about their accusations and had not commented on them.

"I guess they felt they'd held off long enough and had better get back on the record," a Western observer said. "Their patience is not infinite."

The Pravda article was signed by Observer, an indication that it is a direct reflection of the Kremlin's attitude.

It referred to a meeting of Chinese workers at Taching in January which "made anti-Soviet attacks in the spirit of the cold war champions and of building up international tension. Having resorted to the debilitated, long-exposed myth about a 'Soviet

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1),

Secure a Settlement

Waldheim Said

O Is Ready

JERUSALEM, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim told Israeli ministers today that the Palestinian leadership was ready to make a major concession to a Middle East settlement, sources said.

Waldheim, who conferred with the PLO Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, in Damascus last weekend, reported that the PLO no longer sought what was formerly Palestinian territory but would settle instead for a text to Israel, the secretary told Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Allon.

Waldheim later began talks with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Defense Minister Shimon Peres and Mr. Allon.

Waldheim's remarks, Israeli officials

Gunmen

Sentenced to

Life Terms

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP).—Four Republican Army gunmen tied to six murders, a murder and a dozen bombings today were sentenced to life imprisonment terms—other prison terms totaling more than 600 years.

Four—Martin O'Connell, David Butler, Harry Duggan and Hugh Doherty—had been found guilty yesterday. In sentencing today, the judge, Joseph Cantley—who at the of the 13-day trial had told he was on the terrorist's death list of prominent—directed that on the charges they should not less than 30 years each.

The sentences were being served in the Old Bailey, police London said. Other major sentences were being for possible of bombings. A Scotland officer said. "We expect the to hit back at any move the terrorists have al- publicly stated they plan a ing campaign far worse than they have done before," sentences will run con- unity. The four had refused ead at the start of the trial refused to bring any evi- in their defense. They ed to come into court yes- to hear the verdicts and brought into the dock today for Judge Cantley, ass sentence.

Chinese Campaign Against Radicals Shows Mounting Signs of Faltering

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, Feb. 10.—The anti-radical campaign launched last autumn by China's new leaders is showing increasing signs of faltering.

Although there are no signs of any radical resurgence, the first direct evidence of resistance by radicals and radical sympathizers has recently surfaced.

More pervasive is the problem of cynicism and apathy among the people and the lower and middle-ranking officials who have endured so many political twists and turns in recent years. And an increasing amount of circumstantial evidence suggests that the top leadership itself is failing to provide a firm sense of political direction because it is split on some basic issues.

Gang of Four

With the purge of the radical Gang of Four in October, Chinese political turmoil decisively moved from the left, toward the right and toward pragmatism. The anti-radical campaign is intended to consolidate this trend, to enlist popular support for a nationwide political and bureaucratic shake-up and the development of new, pragmatic policies.

No one is arguing that the purge of radicals will not continue or that new policies are not going to be introduced sooner or later. But at least some of the new moderate leaders are clearly alarmed by the danger that these changes will be half-hearted and incomplete and that China will remain bogged down politically and economically.

The official press has been dominated since last weekend by

articles expressing such fears in tones of muted alarm. Local party officials are warned against complacency against any slackening in the anti-radical campaign. These articles insist that the radicals are far from eliminated and will make a comeback unless they and their influence are completely eliminated. The articles demand unity and obedience, an unnecessary demand unless some units or localities are ignoring or soft-pedaling Peking's directives for a cleanout of the radicals.

Two Wall Posters

The evidence that radicals are resisting the current campaign surfaced in two wall posters that appeared in Shenyang, an industrial center that is the capital of the northeast province of Liaoning.

The posters in effect charged senior provincial officials with deliberately turning the anti-radical campaign in the province into a charade. The Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee as a whole is charged with pretending to criticize radicals while in reality it is protecting them.

One of the posters names several members of the provincial committee as leaders who are covering up their radical connections, disobeying Communist party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, advocating a policy of conciliation and compromise toward other radicals and actually concealing a phony investigation of radical activities.

Liaoning Province was considered by many observers to be a radical stronghold, partly because of the key positions held

by Mao Yuan-hsin, a nephew of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung who is believed to have been under arrest since October. The poster writers demonstrate their knowledge of the inner workings of Liaoning politics by citing events at closed meetings.

No Direct Evidence

So far, there is no direct evidence that radicals in other provinces are following the lead of Liaoning even though it seems highly unlikely that this province is a single, isolated case. But probably more common are instances in which local officials who were not committed radicals nevertheless found it politically expedient in the past to flirt with them. Now many of these officials must be reluctant to press on with the anti-radical campaign out of fear that they themselves will end up being denounced by it.

But besides those who are actively or passively resisting the anti-radical campaign is another, much larger, category of people who probably worry the leadership most of all. They are the ones who have forgotten how to participate in a genuine political campaign where personal and political are truly intertwined.

For almost two decades, political survival in China has meant faking it—people going along with every political twist and turn no matter what they might privately believe. For almost two decades, people have been learning that today's heroes may be tomorrow's villains.

One day the people are told that Lin Biao is Mao Tse-tung's "closest comrade in arms," the next day that the same Lin Biao actually tried to assassinate Mao. Since 1973, Teng Hsiao-ping has been officially classified as a bad guy, then a good guy, then a bad guy and now finally again a good guy. At each shift people have been attacked for not going along with the new official version.

Shifting With the Tide

So people have learned to go through the motions, to shift with the tide no matter what they truly believe. The result is that cynicism, apathy and hypocrisy have been woven into the political fabric of China in the last two decades. These habits and attitudes now are proving hard to break even in the wake of a political transformation—the purge of the radicals—which enjoys genuine and substantial popular support.

Too many people, it seems, are just automatically responding to the current anti-radical campaign the way they did to the last half-dozen campaigns. They are going through the motions, playing it safe, cautiously watching and waiting for clues from Peking on what the political winds are going to blow.

And here is the final problem. In China, in this most hierarchical of political systems, the top elite appears to be having great difficulty making up its collective mind about some major questions.

A fair amount of circumstantial evidence indicates that there were a second round of meetings of the Communist party's top leadership last month. But the meeting or meetings came and went without any indications that any major decisions on policy or top leadership positions had been made.

Since last weekend, there has been the usual flurry of articles in the official press that usually follows leadership meetings. But beyond that tone of muted alarm concerning the progress of the anti-radical campaign, the articles really do not say anything new. In terms of policy and direction they are repetitive, little more than echoes of largely vague policy pronouncements made in November and December. Even when it comes to the anti-radical campaign, there are signs of immobility.

Guidelines Missing

The articles demand the escalation of the campaign without providing any meaningful guidelines on how this should be accomplished.

The lack of substantial progress in the matter of filling leadership posts is even more worrying. The apparent early last month of posters demanding the quick return of Vice-Premier Teng to a senior post now can best be seen as an attempt by his allies to influence the meetings believed to have taken place later in the month.

Despite all the rumors, Mr. Teng still has not resurfaced and a campaign is developing among diplomats here that the top leadership is still split on Mr. Teng's future.

Dwelling upon Mr. Teng's future is not a matter of reducing politics to personalities. Any decision to give him a powerful role in the political elite will carry with it broad implications for policy direction and for the future careers of countless officials who were lined up for and against him in the past.

Meanwhile, the official leadership making has remained static since the purge of the radical Gang of Four in October. New government appointments have been relatively few. The impression of deadlock grows.

Chinese officials are keenly aware of the appearance of inaction and will formally try questioning foreigners that Chairman Hua is a methodical leader who moves slowly but, for the moment, the overall impression of China is one of a political system that is still a long way from finding its bearings in the post-Mao era.

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GREETINGS—Former Thai Prime Minister Phrasathien (right) making traditional "wai" greeting to another former Prime Minister, Thanoon Kittikachorn, this week in Bangkok. It was their first meeting since both were exiled in 1973. Thanoon returned last year as Buddhist monk.

Sadat Decree Sure to Be Approved

Egypt Votes on Anti-Riot Measures

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Egyptians voted today to approve a decree of repressive law-and-order measures signed by President Anwar Sadat in the aftermath of the bloody and destructive bread riots last month.

The punitive decree and the apparently quiet vote, combined with some stirrings of opposition activities last week, underlined the contradictory aspects of the Sadat regime's handling of its internal crisis.

The majority of the voters is certain to endorse Mr. Sadat's decree. The result will be announced tomorrow.

The question is how large the announced turnout and majority will be. It is expected that the presidential election held last September, in which Mr. Sadat, the only candidate, received 98.9 per cent of the vote.

The decree before the voters was issued by Mr. Sadat in the wake of two days of rioting that erupted in urban centers all over Egypt after the government announced a sudden increase in the cost of basic foods and other cheap consumer items.

The measures include hard labor for life for strikes, sit-ins, demonstrations, obstruction to government activities and causing "damage to public or private property."

Membership in "organizations that are opposed to the regime" also is subject to hard labor for life. But the right to set up political parties is guaranteed under a law that will be submitted to the National Assembly later. There are indications that this law will be restrictive.

The regime, it seems, is trying to salvage the most important of Mr. Sadat's policy of political liberalization while at the same time readying the tools by which any political challenge to the President could be repressed.

There have been times during

the last few weeks when the regime gave the impression that it had not made up its mind what it wanted more—the fledgling freedoms or the powers to destroy them.

Mr. Sadat himself seemed to be striking out in both directions at once.

In his statements, he has denied the existence of the deep-seated social discontent that even the friendliest foreign diplomats find obvious. He has attributed the riots to Moscow, the Communists and other leftist radicals and has vowed to "finish them off."

On the other hand, he has deliberately made himself the principal issue in the crisis.

On two occasions—two Fridays after mid-day prayers—he rode through parts of the city in an open car waving to the crowds. In a gesture apparently intended to demonstrate his popularity on both occasions, his reduction of visible security measures by doing away with the flying

wedge of motorcycle policemen that normally precedes his car. Almost every day he appeared before various audiences in closed sessions that were recorded by the state television network and televised in the evening.

There was virtually no visible campaign preceding today's vote. But the leftist Progressive Union party—one of the three political parties created last November after 25 years of one-party rule—came out against the proposed repressive measures and was allowed to urge the voters to reject Mr. Sadat's decree.

But powerful political figures including the sheikh of the Islamic University of Al Azhar, have called for the abolition of this party. And several newspapers who take government guidance happily orchestrated the demand.

Although about 1,250 persons were arrested after the riots, there has been no visible repression of the police repression that Mr. Sadat abolished soon after coming to power.

Czechoslovaks Say Charter 77 Was Instigated From Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

He in the same period—and they were mostly works by émigrés and dissidents.

He also noted that a large number of U.S. films were being shown here.

He was asked about the absence of Western newspapers, even Communist ones, in Czechoslovakia. He replied that the authorities were looking into the possibility of putting Western newspapers on sale in bookstores and at newsstands "soon."

Western diplomats later commented that they had heard similar promises for many months.

Dubcek Backs Manifesto

VIENNA, Feb. 10 (AP).—Alexander Dubcek, the liberal Czechoslovak Communist party chief deposed in 1968, has declared his solidarity with Charter 77, a Vienna newspaper reported today.

Quoting a Habsburg organ in Prague, Arbeitsgemeinschaft, organ of the ruling Austrian Socialist party said Mr. Dubcek also denied allegations that he had refused to sign the manifesto. He said the document fully corresponded with what he had repeatedly expressed in letters.

Romanian's Letter

PARIS, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—A Romanian author today came out in support of the Charter 77.

4 Given 6 Years Each In Plot Against Marcos

MANILA, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—A U.S. Vietnam war veteran and three Filipinos who pleaded guilty to plotting to assassinate President Ferdinand Marcos were each sentenced today to six years at hard labor by a military court.

The charges were first made in 1973 and accused 10 men, 4 of whom are still at large, of attempting to seize power after the 1969 election in which President Marcos defeated former Sen. Sergio Osmena Jr. The charges said there were eight separate attempts on the President's life.

Dutch Union Leaders Agree to Renegotiate

THE HAGUE, Feb. 10 (AP).—Dutch union leaders and management representatives reached agreement in principle last night to resume negotiations on a wage conflict that has caused thousands of workers to strike during the last four days.

After six hours of talks, union leader Wim Kok announced that the employers association had indicated it was prepared to agree to the union demand for the moderation of wages throughout this year to offset the rising cost of living.

movement and attacked the Romanian authorities.

In an open letter from Bucharest to the Czechoslovak dissidents published in the French newspaper *Le Monde*, author Paul Goma said:

"You, as the Poles, the East Germans, the Hungarians, the Bulgarians, live under Russian occupation. We Romanians live under Romanian occupation—ultimately more painful, more efficient than a foreign occupation."

He added: "The sword is everywhere: in your country the Russian sword, in our country the Romanian sword. But both will have to be put back into their sheath. I am in solidarity with you, Czechs and Slovaks, Hungarians, Poles, Germans and many Romanian intellectuals are, too."

Pope Receives Spanish Monarch

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 10 (AP).—Pope Paul VI received King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sofia today in the first Vatican audience for a Spanish head of state in 54 years.

The Pope expressed hopes the young monarch can bring about "responsible freedom" and "solid peace" for his countrymen.

Speaking in Spanish, he said the church hopes Spain "overcomes old barriers" to achieve fulfillment of Christians and Spanish citizens.

He warned, however, that the situation in Spain "is still not lacking of moments of tension and suffering." He urged the King to "overcome tensions originated by recent painful facts."

Arabs Assail EEC On Mideast Aims

TUNIS, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Arab League countries, at the opening of the Euro-Arab dialogue here today attacked the European Economic Community for its "fundamentally negative" policy on a Middle East peace settlement.

The EEC stood by its declared aim of seeking a global approach to a settlement and of striking a balance between the Arab states and Israel.

The head of the Arab delegation, Imad Khellil, Tunisian ambassador to the EEC, attacked the absence of EEC support for diplomatic initiatives in favor of the Arab side. He criticized the EEC's refusal to separate the rights of the Palestinians from the community's position on an overall peace settlement.

6 Die in French Crash

TOULOUSE, France, Feb. 10 (AP).—A truck and a school bus collided in heavy rain this morning, killing 6 children and injuring 13 persons, police said.

In Reconciliation Move

Nigeria Tells Young It Favors U.S. Role in Southern Africa

By Jonathan C. Randal

LAGOS, Feb. 10 (WP).—In a major move toward reconciliation with the United States, Nigeria today welcomed an active U.S. role in trying to negotiate an end to white rule in South Africa, Rhodesia and Southwest Africa (Namibia).

The new mood of cooperation—contrasting with Nigeria's hostility to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's efforts to negotiate change in southern Africa—emerged after a three-hour meeting between Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and Lt. Gen. Obasanjo, Nigeria's head of state.

Donald Basum, the U.S. ambassador to Nigeria, said after the meeting at Gen. Obasanjo's military headquarters, "It was the most interesting and perhaps the most important conversation of this nature I've had in 23 years in the Foreign Service."

Gen. Obasanjo, who agreed to a joint news conference with Mr. Young, said, "Generally, we agreed on what should be done, our courses of action, methods of approach and our tactics." Neither side spelled out what concrete measures they had in mind.

The clearest diplomatic suggestion to emerge from Mr. Young's week-old African mission involved a possible meeting of all parties—except South Africa and Rhodesia—to iron out policy and help restore the Geneva conference.

Mr. Young said that the United States, Britain, Nigeria, Zaire and the "front-line" states of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia could participate as well as all the new-spill Rhodesian nationalist groups. They are the Patriotic Front of Robert Mugabe, and Joshua Nkomo, who are backed by the "front-line" states, but opposed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Ndabaningi Sithole.

It said a conference could work out a united position by ironing out differences among the rival nationalist leaders—Mr. Young said it would be "very hard" for [Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian] Smith and [South African Prime Minister John] Vorster to back.

School Fund Cut In S.W. Africa

WINDHOLE, South-West Africa, Feb. 10 (AP).—The South-West Africa administration is withdrawing subsidies amounting to more than \$50,000 from Roman Catholic schools which have admitted black children.

J.W.F. Pretorius, in charge of the territory's education, said in a statement that the education ordinance compelled withdrawal of subsidies.

The church integrated its schools in South Africa and this South Africa-administered territory three weeks ago in defiance of a number of apartheid laws.

Socialists Seek Legalization In Spain Under New Decree

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The Spanish Socialist Workers party today led what is expected to be a rush to legal status following the official publication of a new decree on political associations.

Other parties, which like the Socialists had refused to apply for legalization under an old, restrictive law, also readied their statutes to be submitted to the Interior Ministry.

The old law, adopted last June in the last days of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro's government, gave the Cabinet the right to deny legality to a party—a restriction that made last-of-center organizations labeled dictatorial and unacceptable.

On Tuesday, the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez modified the old law, giving up its power to ban parties and turning the question of a party's legality over to the Supreme Court.

Within Six Weeks

Details of the new decree, which were disclosed today, suggest that the question of the legality of the Spanish Communist party will be decided within six weeks—considerably before the parliamentary elections that are expected to be held in May.

The decree states that, within 10 days of receiving a party's statutes, the government must issue it as a legal organization or refer the issue to the Supreme Court.

In turn, the Supreme Court must rule within 30 days on a party's legality. Guided by the Arias government, the holdover Franco-era Cortes (parliament) tried to block the eventual legalization of the Communist party, "subject to an international discipline, seeks to establish a totalitarian system" in Spain.

This language of the political association law still stands and it will be up to the Communists to demonstrate, if, as expected, their case goes to court—that they are independent of Moscow and believers in democracy.

Naïve Competition

The haste of the Socialists to day to get themselves registered was dictated by the fact that

Last month, Mr. Smith withdrew from the Geneva talks rejecting suggestions for a so-called "cease-fire" by British negotiator Iain Richardson.

Mr. Young said he would discuss the proposed role with the British government when he goes to London tomorrow before returning to the United States. He stressed to President Carter, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance would be to consider the proposal, that "I was very careful not to commit us to anything."

Gen. Obasanjo made clear desire for a change in relations between the United States and Nigeria, "black Africa's rich and most populous state, which has been the biggest source of foreign oil after Arabia."

Rhodesian Toll Put at 39 Killed During 2 Days

SALISBURY, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Seven Roman Catholic nuns, six of whom were killed Sunday by black guerrillas were killed today, and military demands reported 39 persons were killed in last two days.

The new fatalities were to include 18 black national guerrillas and 8 black Rhodesian civilians—four of whom were "actively assisting" a "terrorist gang."

The slayings put guerrilla toll at 2,487 killed since they began in December, 1975, and 17,340 since they began in 1965. Forces have suffered 219 in 19 of them since Jan. 1.

A communiqué said that guerrillas also killed blacks "breaking the curfew" in an operational area at night, said that "terrorists have" 7 black Rhodesian and 2 women and that a woman was killed when a wagon detonated a "guerrilla landmine."

The communiqué said that Rhodesian troops at the eastern border post of Salazar have come under rocket and mortar fire from Mozambique, sustained in cities and retailed.

Sri Lanka Assembly Suspended 3 Months

COLOMBO, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Sri Lanka's Parliament suspended for three months today, only a week before a scheduled election, after it toppled the island's coalition government.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Rinaldo Bandaranaike, advised President to suspend the assembly following a meeting with members of her Freedom Movement to discuss reported moves by ministers and their support vote against the government.

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Oklahoman Cites 'Misguided Provisions' of New Law Senator Acts to Lower Tax of Americans Abroad

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP).—Legislation that could substantially ease the increased U.S. tax burden of Americans living and working abroad by repealing part of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 has been introduced by Sen. Dewey Bartlett.

The Oklahoma Republican strongly urged the "earliest possible consideration and passage" of his bill, preferably before the April 15 deadline for filing 1976 U.S. income tax returns.

In remarks inserted into the Congressional Record characterizing the foreign income section of the reform act as "one of its most misguided provisions," Sen. Bartlett proposed:

- Restoration of the \$20,000 (\$25,000 for Americans working abroad more than three years) income exclusion, which had been reduced by the Tax Reform Act to \$15,000 in each case.

- Repeal of a provision making income in excess of the excluded amount taxable at the higher rates that would apply if the exclusion were not made.

- Allowance of the total amount of foreign income tax paid as a credit against U.S. income taxes. Language of the reform act made foreign income tax paid on excluded income ineligible for use as a credit against U.S. income taxes.

In urging passage of his measure, Sen. Bartlett declared that the law as it now stands is "punitive in its effects on individual Americans abroad and great disservice to American business overseas generally."

He added that the overall effect of the law, unless it is changed, will be that "Americans will lose jobs and that American companies operating abroad will be forced to cut back their activities or increase their product prices."

Signed by Ford

Former President Gerald Ford signed the comprehensive Tax Reform Act Oct. 4, significantly altering the tax treatment of foreign income. The tax package was designed to raise \$1.6 billion in new revenue.

The measure, passed in September by the House and Senate, was the first major tax reform measure enacted since 1968.

Mr. Ford said at the time that he had some misgivings about the measure but "on balance, however, this legislation is sound, positive and long overdue."

The Bartlett bill has been sent to the Senate Finance Committee. However, under a provision of the Constitution that requires all tax legislation to be initiated in the House, the Senate panel can do

nothing until the House Ways and Means Committee acts on its version of the proposal.

Rep. William Ketchum, R-Calif., a member of the Ways and Means panel, will introduce a bill almost identical to the Bartlett measure "within two weeks," aides said.

Swift Action Unlikely

Many congressional tax experts consider the possibility of swift action extremely remote and some said that the prospects for any action of this type during the current congressional term were not very bright.

Staffers on both House and Senate sides of Capitol Hill said they did not see, at the present time, the substantial change in congressional sentiment needed to rescind the foreign income provisions. But they noted that there had been some new support for a change in the reform bill provisions and did not rule out the possibility that continued protests by corporations and Americans abroad could produce enough support to pass the Bartlett measure.

A staff member in Sen. Bartlett's office was particularly optimistic, saying he was sure that something would be done to change the current law before the end of the term.

Sen. Carl Curtis, R-Neb., has agreed to act as a co-sponsor of the measure. Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., is planning to introduce a bill dealing with the same subject sometime "in the near future," according to an aide.

Many congressmen and senators have remarked on the large



Sen. Dewey Bartlett

number of complaints they are getting from corporations and Americans overseas concerning the tax provisions affecting individuals abroad. Sen. Bartlett inserted a number of these complaints into the Congressional Record.

To illustrate the current law and the effects of the Bartlett proposal, consider a married, childless American citizen, living and working in France for five years and earning last year a taxable income—after all deductions—of \$35,000. He pays French income tax of about \$7,600, of which \$1,500 is attributable to the first \$15,000 and \$6,100 to the remaining \$20,000.

Under the provisions of the

U.S. Tax Reform Act now in force, he will exclude \$15,000, leaving a gross taxable income of \$20,000. He will then have to pay tax on the \$20,000 at the higher rates that apply to income over \$15,000. His U.S. tax liability on that amount will be \$8,910. In addition, he will not be able to use the entire \$7,600 paid as French income tax as a credit against his U.S. tax. Instead, he can use only the amount paid on the non-excluded income, or about \$6,100. Subtracting this from his U.S. tax, he will still owe the U.S. government \$2,810.

Under the provisions of the Bartlett proposal, he would exclude \$25,000, leaving a gross U.S. taxable income of \$10,000. This \$10,000 would be treated as though it were his only income. His tax on that amount would be \$1,380. Since he would have already paid \$7,600 in French income tax and since this would be fully creditable against his U.S. tax, his American tax liability would be totally offset and he would owe the U.S. government no income tax.

Purposes of the Act

Sen. Bartlett noted that the avowed purposes of the Tax Reform Act included making taxes more equitable, simplifying the tax code, continuing the economic stimulus of last year's tax cuts and strengthening taxpayers' rights.

He declared that the provision of the act dealing with individual income earned abroad will "undermine each one of these laudable ideals."

"American citizens living and working abroad do not have the benefit of many services available at home that are paid for by taxes," he said. "When an employer provides these services in the form of various allowances, they are considered part of the taxpayer's income. It was to compensate for this 'inflated calculation of personal income' that the exclusions were first written into law."

"Concern for equal treatment of taxpayers," Sen. Bartlett concluded, "demands that some attempt be made to realistically compensate individuals for cost-of-living and quality-of-living differentials."

Philadelphia Press Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10 (AP).—This fourth largest U.S. city was without a daily newspaper today after union members sympathizing with striking workers at the Inquirer and the Daily News refused to print the Evening Bulletin.

'MY HOUSE'

Amy Carter's trifle blurry but wholly recognizable picture of the south portico of the White House. It was the first photograph taken, developed and printed by the 9-year-old daughter of President Carter. She did it for her hobby class at school, and might be trying to follow in the footsteps of another presidential daughter, Susan Ford, who was also a photographer. At left, she shows mother her work.



Foes Seek to Bar One Post

Senate Skirmishes Over Warnke Intensify

By Lee Lescage

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP).

Senate skirmishing over the nomination of Paul Warnke to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and to negotiate with Moscow sharpened yesterday with Democratic supporters pushing for a large vote of approval and foes talking of defeating him one of the two jobs.

Although the nomination that President Carter has called crucial to his administration appears to be in no trouble, some Senate Democrats are working to get a more than two-thirds vote for Mr. Warnke to signal that the Senate would be receptive to any new strategic arms treaty.

All treaties must be ratified by a two-thirds vote in the Senate.

Committee sources said that separate votes on Mr. Warnke's nomination to head the disarmament agency and to assume personal rank of ambassador for negotiations will probably be scheduled for Feb. 22, the first regular full committee meeting since after next week's congressional recess.

Reserving Judgment

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and others who are reserving judgment on Mr. Warnke, have indicated that he should be confirmed only for the directorship of the arms agency and not as the chief negotiator with the Russians.

Several senators, including those who are not opposed to Mr. Warnke, will seek to give him only one post on the ground that anyone holding both jobs would be stretched too thin.

"I think it's a great mistake to put the two positions in one person," Sen. Jackson said yesterday.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on the nomination ended late yesterday after

testimony by a former arms negotiator and deputy secretary of defense, Paul Nitze, whom Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., called "the most forceful voice in opposition" to Mr. Warnke.

Mr. Nitze began his testimony by saying that, although he had been willing to consider denying

Mr. Warnke only one of the posts, after hearing Mr. Warnke's defense of his positions, "I don't believe he ought to be confirmed for either."

Mr. Nitze accused Mr. Warnke of having abandoned earlier positions to aid his chances for confirmation.

Iran Disavows a U.S. Adviser After Arms-Sale Criticism

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The Iranian government, in a letter to the U.S. Department of Defense, has taken the unusual step of explicitly disavowing itself from a U.S. military adviser whom it had formerly hired and whose name has been linked to criticism of U.S. activities in Iran.

The Jan. 8 letter, a copy of which has been made available to The New York Times, is one of several steps taken by Iran to sidestep controversies arising from its purchases of U.S. military equipment and services. Iranian arms orders since 1972 have reached \$15 billion and the government wants smooth working relationships with the Pentagon and with U.S. suppliers.

The adviser named in the letter was Col. Richard Hallock (ret.) who was sent to Iran in 1973 by Defense Secretary James Schlesinger and who now makes his home in California.

According to a Senate staff report made public in August, Col. Hallock's role was understood to be to provide the Shah and his arms purchasing officer, Gen. Hassan Toufanian, with independent analyses on weapons procurement and to keep the Shah's views and/or problem areas as they developed.

Unofficial Representative

The report said Col. Hallock remained Mr. Schlesinger's unofficial representative until September, 1975, and was "until very recently" employed as a private adviser by Gen. Toufanian. Yet, in a letter dated Jan. 8 and addressed to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, the general said:

"I wish to emphasize that Col. Hallock's services with this government have been terminated and we assume no responsibility for any activity he engaged in which was not specifically authorized by this government during his period of employment."

The distrust seems to have been prompted by an article in The Washington Post, Jan. 2, asserting that "the multibillion-dollar U.S. military equipment sales program in Iran is wildly out of control," and mentioning "the danger and corruption that have afflicted the U.S. arms sale program in Iran" and elsewhere.

The article drew on what it said were memorandums by Col. Hallock about conversations in which Iranians expressed dissatisfaction with Americans and specifically with Eric von Marbod, the present Defense Department representative.

Article Assailed

Gen. Toufanian's letter to Mr. Rumsfeld said the article was "erroneous and misleading" and "the government of Iran has the highest regard for Mr. von Marbod and he continues to play a vital role in the relationship between our governments."

There has been no confirmation whether the letter was actually sent and received by Mr. Rumsfeld.

Gen. Toufanian's letter did not make clear why the Iranian government felt it necessary to disassociate itself from Col. Hallock.

Col. Hallock, who is president of Intrec, Inc., a Santa Monica, Calif., consulting firm, said Tuesday through an associate that he would not respond to specific allegations.

"As a professional management consultant," he said, "I am ethically bound to regard all information given me in confidence as the property of my clients."

The Senate staff study reported that Mr. Schlesinger had sent Col. Hallock to Iran on contract as a consultant. And the Pentagon's Directorate for Defense Information reported last year, in answer to questions, that Intrec, Inc., a California concern headed by Col. Hallock, had Defense Department contracts worth \$2,897,067.

Illegal Payments By Airline in U.S. Listed by Panel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP).

American Airlines made about \$40,000 in illegal corporate contributions to 71 present and former congressmen and other politicians between 1971 and 1972, the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed yesterday.

According to the Los Angeles Times, the money went to legislators in both parties including such prominent figures as President Ford, then House minority leader, who got \$100; Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., then Senate GOP whip, \$1,000; Rep. Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., then House Democratic leader and now speaker, \$500, and Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, \$100.

The airline had privately revealed the illegal gifts to the Watergate special prosecutor in 1972, when it pleaded guilty to making a \$56,000 illegal contribution to former President Richard Nixon's re-election campaign.

The prosecutor agreed at the time that the gifts, for which the airline was fined \$5,000, would also cover the violations, according to Thomas McBride, who headed the prosecutor's campaign task force.

Mr. McBride said yesterday that no action was taken because "we felt that in 99.8 per cent of the cases we would be unable to prove that the recipients knew that the money was from the corporation and we felt that in most cases they probably did not know."

Sen. Jackson Lauds Carter Soviet Policy

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP).

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., for years the nemesis of the White House on relations with the Soviet Union, yesterday lauded the direction in which President Carter is headed "at this time."

Sen. Jackson holds key positions in the Senate on nuclear weapons strategy and on energy policy. He was the prime challenger of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on U.S.-Soviet détente and on Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

But now, he said in an interview, "I am very pleased" with the President's positions so far.

There has been speculation at the White House and elsewhere that, as a Democrat, Sen. Jackson was likely to be more cooperative with a Democratic administration. But there was no certainty of that, given the senator's natural affinity for the role of challenger of the White House, and his "reservations" on Mr. Carter's arms control nominee, Paul Warnke.

Sen. Jackson said that a breakfast meeting with Mr. Carter last Friday set this pattern: "I intend to work with President Carter, and he wants to work with me, and he so indicated.... But when I feel very deeply about something, I'm going to disagree. I think that's my role. I think that's what our system is all about."

Sen. Jackson welcomed the views expressed by Mr. Carter at his news conference Tuesday on human rights in the Soviet Union and on nuclear weapons negotiations with the Kremlin.

Although there was "a little wobbling at first" by the Carter administration, Sen. Jackson said, he is "very pleased with the way this administration is moving, thus far, on the issue of human rights... the central theme in any meaningful foreign policy."

Carter Borrows Truman's Sign

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Feb. 10 (AP).

Harry S. Truman's well-known sign, "The Buck Stops Here," is returning to the White House at the request of President Carter.

Last week a White House staff member telephoned the Truman Library to ask if Mr. Carter could borrow the sign and Dr. Benedict Zobrist, library director, agreed to send it this week.

The last time the White House asked for something of value from the library was two years ago when former President Gerald Ford borrowed a painting of Truman to hang in the Cabinet room. The picture is still in Washington, Dr. Zobrist said.

New U.S. Protocol Chief

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—President Carter today chose Evan Dobelle, commissioner of environmental management for Massachusetts, as the new U.S. chief of protocol. He will succeed Shirley Temple Black.

Carter to Answer Phone-Callers In Live, 2-Hour Radio Broadcast

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP).

President Carter will spend two hours answering questions from the public in a live radio broadcast on Saturday, March 5, the White House announced today.

Press Secretary Jody Powell said the two-hour broadcast from the Oval Office will be one in a series of efforts by Mr. Carter to keep in touch with the voters.

Callers will be able to dial a toll-free number, to be announced later. Mr. Powell said that those whose questions are used will be selected at random.

CBS Radio will carry the broadcast, to be called "Ask President Carter," and later will make available film and sound recordings of the broadcast to other networks.

Walter Cronkite, anchorman of "CBS Evening News," will be with Mr. Carter "to help with the broadcast," Mr. Powell said. Before defining Mr. Cronkite's role as that of moderator, the press secretary jokingly said, "Our assumption is that there will be people in this country who would be disrespectful to the President but that no one would be disrespectful to Mr. Cronkite."

The White House spokesman said that CBS first proposed the program while Mr. Carter was in Plains, Ga., preparing to assume the presidency.



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U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs

The commotion in the liberal community about President Carter's proposals to stimulate the economy deserves a closer look. The dispute, although among friends, is basic: Can the programs designed to fight recession be distinguished from those needed to combat chronic unemployment?

Organized labor challenges the distinction and wants stimulus through the biggest possible program to create public-service jobs. The President's economic team wants to preserve the distinction, concentrating on stimulus now and selective job programs later. Impressed by the political strength of the unions and the logic of his experts, Mr. Carter has wisely chosen a middle course.

The AFL-CIO, which speaks by definition for the customarily employed, wants a big program to create jobs this year and next in the public sector plus additional investments in public works. It argues that the ultimate purpose of stimulus is more jobs, so why not create jobs in the most direct possible way? Virtually every community needs to repair roads and maintain parks; if some money is thus wasted on hastily organized projects, the waste would surely be no greater than paying workers to line up for their weekly unemployment dole.

Liberal economists, including Mr. Carter's Council of Economic Advisers, begin with the philosophical objection that unemployment is no excuse for expanding public payrolls as long as other means exist to draw idle workers back into the private economy. They then point to practical objections. A very large public employment program cannot be organized in less than six months—too long to wait for the desired government payouts to stimulate production. Moreover, some states and localities would resist the program; their governors and mayors do not relish firing people when the stimulus funds

run out. Some more willing local governments would only use the money for projects they planned in any case, in effect applying their own measures of tax relief. Most disturbing to economists is the fate of the workers hired in a temporary stimulus program. When recovery is achieved, would they be abandoned in an unprepared private market or would they become a formidable constituency to perpetuate the public jobs, a continuing tax burden?

The President has devised an artful compromise. He proposes to stimulate at once, most through reduced income taxes this year, and to plan now for a big public jobs program next year—aimed at chronic unemployment, without displeasing George Meany.

This is an acceptable price to pay for labor support of the needed tax rebate. But the economists' fears should not be forgotten. We would add our own fear that public-service jobs created too hastily or too broadly will only discredit the whole idea of public employment, without which the chronically jobless will never gain relief.

Of the 1.7 million unemployed that the Department of Labor expects to assist with public jobs or training, many will be recession victims capable of finding for themselves once the economy is running full tilt. Thus Ray Marshall, the secretary of labor, will be gambling that he can transform the crash program into a narrowly targeted longer-term program of assistance to displaced older workers and the unskilled young. This will require the weaning of the able and fit from public payrolls and the re-education of Congress to the proper purposes of continuing federal effort. We hope Mr. Marshall is up to the task.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Hustler Obscenity Case

When the Supreme Court last spoke on obscenity in 1973, it in effect authorized communities to establish their own definitions of the "prurient" or "patently offensive" in word or picture. Many predicted an era of confusion from the ruling, written by Chief Justice Burger for a 5-to-4 majority. They denied Mr. Burger's contention that, for the first time in 16 years, the court had agreed on "concrete guidelines to isolate 'hard core' pornography from expression protected by the First Amendment."

We agreed then that communities should have the right to prevent what they deem to be offensive materials from being displayed to juveniles or uninterested adults. But we sided emphatically with the dissenting justices, who denounced the decision as a "state-ordered regimentation of our minds." We thought that "police-court morality" will have a heyday and were persuaded by the warning of Justice Douglas that the ruling "would make it possible to ban any paper or any journal or magazine in some benighted place."

The jailing this week of Larry Flynt, the editor and publisher of *Hustler*, suggests that Justice Douglas only understated the danger. *Hustler* is a crude example of what are known as "girlie magazines," apparently third in popularity behind *Playboy* and *Penthouse*. Flynt was charged and convicted of pandering obscenity and engaging in organized crime. The benighted place was a Hamilton County Common Pleas Court in Cincinnati. Its sentence was 7 to 25 years in prison.

The country's concern clearly went far beyond the control or even the banning of a magazine offensive to its community. By jailing the publisher of a national publication, it was groping for a procedure by which one of the "benighted" places of Justice Douglas might become the self-anointed protector of the nation's morals, silencing any publication, blacking out any television

program and halting the showing of any motion picture.

The case against Flynt bore many signs of judicial persecution. Neither he nor any of his acquitted codefendants reside or work in Hamilton County. (*Hustler* is published in Columbus, printed in Dayton and New York and distributed from Derby, Conn.) The trial judge would not allow similar magazines to be shown in evidence, thus implying a desire to make an example of *Hustler*. The charge that Flynt had engaged in "organized" crime was derived from the fact that he had entered into a routine contract with the local distributor of newspapers and magazines, though none of the executives of that company was brought to trial. Finally, Flynt was denied bail while waiting to appeal.

Now, the nature of *Hustler* may mute the voices normally heard in forceful defense of a free press. That would be most unfortunate, indeed a dangerous first step down a slippery slope from First Amendment guarantees.

We find the magazine to be just as distasteful as do some citizens of Hamilton County. Flynt is an exploiter of low taste, perhaps a corrupter of deeper values. But our opinion has no bearing on his freedom to publish and we can think of nothing more sinister than the attempt to regulate public taste or to interfere with publishing by throwing publishers or writers or actors in jail.

There is little virtue in leaping to the defense of admirable publications. The test of our commitment to a free society lies in the courage to defend the disreputable or the vulgar in the service of a higher goal. The Hamilton County prosecutor conceded that he wished to draw a line, to test a theory of law. The case is indeed a test—of the Supreme Court's ambiguous 1973 ruling. It has failed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Moribund East African Bloc

The imminent collapse of East African Airways probably signals the final disintegration of the East African community. Established 10 years ago and intended to provide a group organization for activities affecting all three countries in this historically homogeneous region, the community has suffered from troubles similar to those that have so far stultified European integration. Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have developed very different national systems since independence and nationalistic attitudes have combined with chronic financial difficulties to render cooperation virtually impossible. The three nations have in practice been going their own ways for a considerable time now, and bankruptcy by the communities' airline will merely set the seal on a process of

disintegration that was already almost complete.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Madrid-Moscow Ties

The re-establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the two [Spain and the Soviet Union] has been patiently prepared since the public handshake exchanged in Helsinki by Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Arias Navarro, then the Spanish Premier. This re-establishment is very symbolic. It cannot fail to affect Spanish public opinion, still sensitive to virulent propaganda denouncing international Communism as the absolute evil. A formal recognition of the Spanish Communist party should follow logically within the evolution desired by the government and accepted by most Spaniards.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

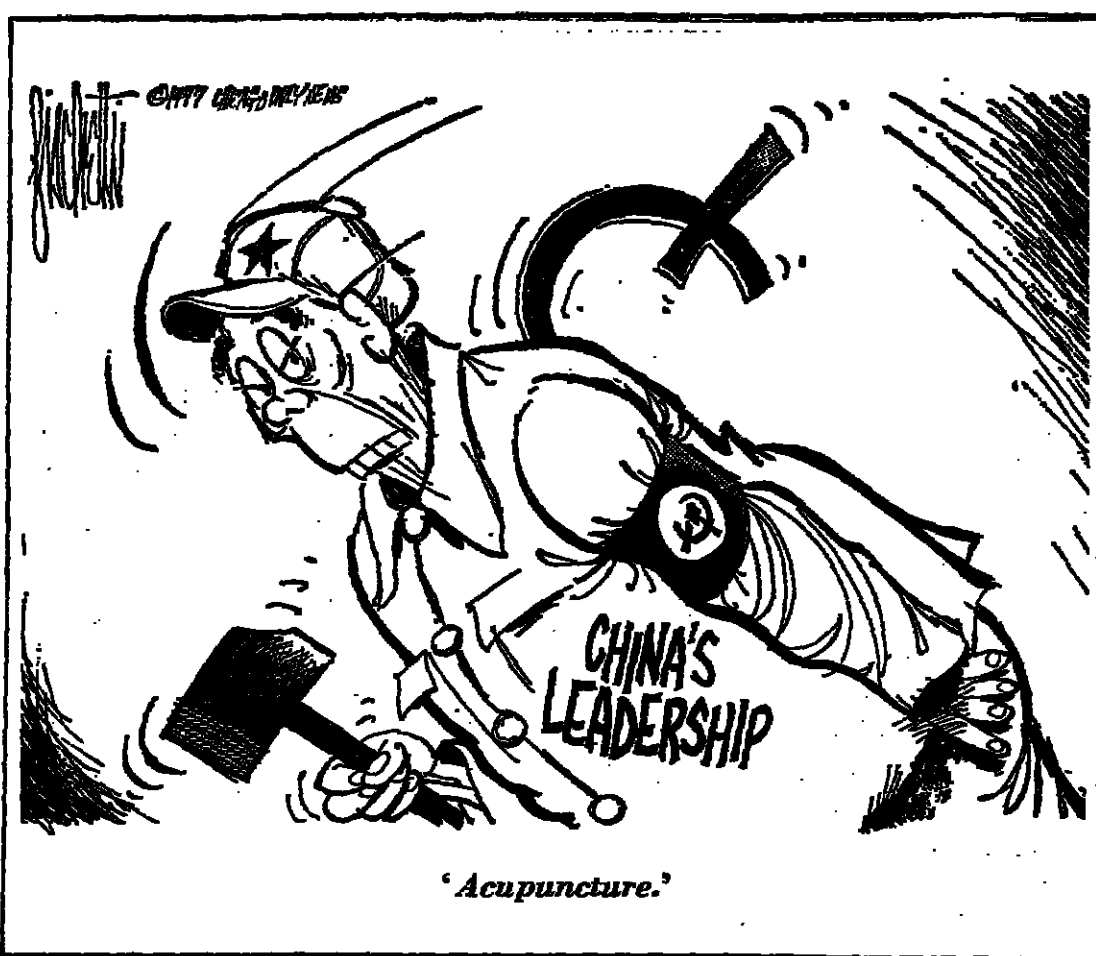
February 11, 1902

PARIS—There is to be built in Paris an American Hospital, where all citizens of the United States of America will find, in case of illness, careful medical and surgical attention, free of any charge. The funds for the purchase of land, for the construction of buildings, for the complete fitting up of a model modern hospital, and for the endowment of the same, are available. The work will begin shortly.

Fifty Years Ago

February 11, 1927

WEST ORANGE, N.J.—Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, is expected to arrive here tomorrow to spend the day with Thomas A. Edison, the occasion being the inventor's 80th birthday. Mr. Ford and Mr. Edison have been close friends for many years, the former having been the chief engineer of the Detroit Edison Co. for 25 years when he built the first of the many million Ford automotive vehicles.



The Evolution of Jerry Brown

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

SACRAMENTO—Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr., a darling of no-growth environmentalists, sat in his state capital office this week bragging about California's recent economic growth and expressing hope for more—a sign of evolution by this most fascinating young politician.

Supporters say Brown was stunned when Dow Chemical Co. fed up with environmental red tape, abandoned a petrochemical plant planned in California. This immediately brought an attempt by the governor to cut down bureaucratic harassment of business. But beyond the Dow affair, Brown seems impelled toward pro-business positions by the sheer logic of his own philosophy.

Even more than when he entered office in 1975, Brown today doubts government's effectiveness—particularly in maintaining a high-employment economy. But his administration's pro-environmentalist, anti-business tone during the first two years discredited job creation in the private sector. Now, Brown's quiet move to warm this state's chilly business climate indicates his belief that jobs are generated primarily by private capital.

No New Taxes

Combined with restrained spending and no new taxes, this overture to "business" moves Brown rightward for his 1978 re-election campaign—deepening defection which is rampant among Republicans here. Although polls show Brown's popularity down, Republican leaders privately call him unstable. And an impressive re-election could hurry him back to national politics.

Gov. Brown, 38, cannot forget 1976 when his late-starting campaign defeated Jimmy Carter in six out of six presidential primaries. Brown's aides, unimpressed with candidate Carter, see in his presidency neo-populist gimmicks borrowed from Brown (including the plagiarized "new spirit" slogan) covering up pedestrian policies. "If Jerry is re-elected by a million votes and Carter's record is just so-so," a Brown insider told us, "look for a challenge at the beginning of 1980."

Three years before any such challenge, however, Brown has some trouble with fundamentally conservative middle-class Californians. The reasons are many: Brown's conventionally liberal line in the presidential primaries, his championing of Cesar Chavez's defeated farm workers' referendum, his recent pledge to veto capital punishment if passed by the legislature.

On another flank, organized labor has lost patience with Brown's pinch-penny fiscal policy. Add to this unaccustomed press criticism, and one long-time supporter describes Brown at bay, afflicted with the third-year governor's blues. Yet, in a long interview, we found him characteristically ebullient and irreverent, thinking on his feet as few politicians can.

'Duties'

This year's addition to Brownism is the notion that "citizens have duties in addition to rights." Brown proposes "voluntarism," with private citizens taking over some chores from professional social workers. Correctly perceiving the threat here, labor leaders and Democratic legislators have condemned and ridiculed Brown's idea.

"Voluntarism" stems from Brown's profound distrust of government, his major link to middle-class voters. He sees government as self-aggrandizing ("more and more people derive their sustenance from the public household"). To Brown, state legislators working nearly full time in Sacramento away from their constituents are "bureaucratic politicians" integrally connected with this expensive system.

In addition, he so categorizes the University of California's Board of Regents, calling it "excessively ceremonial" and devoted to the university's high budget. Brown has been disrupting senate Regent meetings ("They sound like a play by Tennessee") with demands for justification of rising costs. Even more disconcerting

to the university was his recent appointment to a 15-year regent's term of Verne Orr, a conservative Republican who was Gov. Ronald Reagan's parsimonious state finance director.

While recently at Bodega Bay with fellow environmentalists ostensibly to listen to whales, Brown spent five hours talking to Nobel laureate and conservative economist Milton Friedman; they found wide areas of agreement about limiting government. Brown's property-tax program puts permanent limits on local government's growth, looking suspiciously similar to an old Reagan plan.

Popularity

Brown's lieutenants predict his waning popularity with the middle class because of two issues: taxes and crime. He proposes property-tax rebates for those making less than \$36,000 a year and will stress law-and-order at every chance (honoring the effective Santa Ana police force with an unannounced Satur-

day night visit that found the governor riding patrol cars at 2 a.m.)

Even his stand against capital punishment, which backs public opinion, is considered a political masterstroke by strategists of both parties. Since Brown has been irrevocably committed against capital punishment, why not quickly get the issue out of the way? Furthermore, since he will not lobby against an override of his veto, the legislature may save Brown a losing campaign issue in 1978 by passing the bill in 1977.

Brown's possible nemesis is not the death penalty but California's economy, threatened by two years of drought and that anti-business climate. So, the evolving young governor drops his old "peace" beatnik talk and instead starts wooing business investment. Beyond that, more than riding in patrol cars and listening to whales, his governorship is marked by a genuine effort, transcending rhetoric, to reduce and rationalize the role of government.

Warnke and the Brooding Hawks

By Anthony Lewis

SAN FRANCISCO—There is a peculiar, almost venomous intensity in some of the opposition to Paul Warnke as President Carter's chief arms control negotiator—a feeling beyond the usual policy disagreement in a democracy. It is as if the opponents have made him a symbol of something they dislike so much that they want to destroy him.

The feeling was in the air of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on the Warnke nomination. It was there in the impassioned critical testimony of Rep. Samuel Stratton, D-N.Y., and in the letter from Paul Nitze, Opposing Warnke, his former Pentagon colleague. And it had been there in the anonymous anti-Warnke memorandum circulated before the hearing.

Letters

Nationalism

Recently, a writer suggested that nationalism is inevitable because people instinctively seek after "their own kind." However, as we survey the development of group interaction throughout history from the Stone Age groups to the 19th and 20th-century nation, it is evident that we have been progressively broadening our concept of who constitutes "our own kind." Local groups that were in conflict became identified with a larger group, in which local conflicts are settled in the context of the need for cohesion of the larger group.

During this time, the barriers raised against other groups have been responsible for much suffering and inhumanity. Barriers other than nationalism must of course share this responsibility. It is time that we took practical steps to implement a wider vision, a vision of one world where "our own kind" is nothing less than the totality of humanity. This vision, affirming that the differences between people are less than the similarities, represents the only way to prevent national and international conflicts which historically have resulted in greater unification at much greater cost.

To achieve this vision, we must see our own culture not as a barrier to protect us, but as a bridge, to be used to reach out to and to learn from other cultures, in a process of mutual enrichment. We must understand that barriers exist primarily in our own minds.

In our modern world, where the destiny of groups is increasingly interlinked, we must put aside our age-old selfishness and practice usefulness in local and global relationships.

To quote Dr. Frank Buchman, "Nationalism can unite a nation; supranationalism can unite a world."

ALLAN L. OLDFIELD.
Montreal.

The nomination does not seem to be threatened in the Senate. Carter took the occasion of his first presidential press conference to reaffirm his support of the nominee and to endorse in remarkably strong terms the Warnke view of the advantages of effective arms limitation.

The intensity of feeling of the opposition side is nevertheless important. It signals a policy disagreement so fundamental that any imaginable arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union will face powerful resistance. And it signals the rise of a new militant coalition on national security issues.

The new coalition has many strands. The traditional right is there, along with unrepentant Vietnam hawks and the labor and industrial and military elements usually favoring higher defense spending.

But there is a new element, an intellectual one. It includes strong supporters of Israel who since the Yom Kippur war have become a significant factor in the growing support for larger U.S. defense budgets. The magazine *Commentary*, at the heart of this element, along with such senators as Henry Jackson and Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

The New Republic, now a leading pro-Israel voice, made a sustained attack on Warnke long before the election.

New Committee
The military-intellectual complex, it could be called. It is symbolized by the recently formed Committee on the Present Danger, whose members include John Connally, Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO, Nitze—and Norman Podhoretz, editor of *Commentary*, and Saul Bellow.

The common thread of this coalition is intense suspicion of Soviet intentions. Concern about a nation as powerful, secretive and untrustworthy as the Soviet Union is right. Only a fool believes that Soviet leaders are a kindly lot who will make the world a better place if we just trust them. But it is outrageous—and dangerous—to imply anyone favoring arms limitation is such a fool.

The misrepresentation of Warnke's views is instructive in this regard. Critics cited a past statement by him to the effect that U.S. actions had inspired "the Soviet Union to spend its substance on military manpower and weapons."

But the misquoting of the superpower arms race is precisely what each side's new weapons systems inspire the others. Warnke was looking at the side that we can most tangibly affect: ourselves. The point he was making—has been making for years—is that we Americans, believing ourselves rational,

Lure for Carter Foreign Policy Melon

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—"I never met a president yet who could resist biting into the lush melon of foreign policy," Jimmy Carter has proven no exception to that observation by the veteran diplomat and sage-about-town, David Bruce.

On the contrary, as his first press conference demonstrated, the new President has plunged into fine detail on a wide variety of international issues. In consequence, he seems likely to miss the rare chance for dealing on a sustained and thorough basis with a far more critical matter—the economic problem which has at the heart of almost all the country's present discontent.

Mr. Carter had that rare chance because when he came to office there was no overarching foreign policy crisis—no Berlin, no Korea, no Vietnam, no cold war even. The big future headache—dealing with the Third World—was still a ways off.

Sensitive Topics

In the interim, to be sure, there were some sensitive topics—Panama, the Near East, a second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union. But these were all at the stage where the first moves could be made discreetly at relatively low levels.

Set against those issues, the weakness of the economy was far more significant and more difficult to handle. Part of the weakness was a sluggish recovery after a deep recession which left unemployment hanging at around 8 per cent for last year.

Carter moved cautiously to meet that part of the difficulty. He submitted to the Congress last week an economic stimulus package designed to make available an additional \$31 billion for job programs, public works, and tax cuts to consumers and business over the next two years. But that stimulus package, which was minimal to begin with, seems to have been rendered inadequate by the costs of the recent deep freeze.

Moreover, there remains a far more intractable part of the economic problem—inflation. Wage settlements have been rising over the past year at around 8 per cent. Productivity, or output per man-hour, has been rising by only about 2.5 per cent. Since prices keep pace with wages minus productivity, there has been a built-in inflationary factor

of about 5 1/2 per cent per year. Add to that the higher costs imposed by oil exporters on fuel, and by the cold weather on food, and there is shaping up an inflation rate of maybe 8 per cent annually.

Next Year

That rate becomes truly serious when looking ahead a year from now when recovery takes hold. At that time competition for scarce skills and resources will bid prices up in a big way. With inflation mounting, the Congress—and indeed the country—will be under duress to pay for any of the basic reforms in health, welfare, urban affairs and criminal justice that are so vital. Inflation will once again be the enemy of social progress.

So along with a program for stimulating economic growth, the administration needs to develop a strategy for containing inflation, for de-escalating the rise in wages and prices. That so-called "incomes policy" would use various government powers—from publicly through purchasing policy to requirements of advance notice—to hold down wages and prices. While bound to put off both measures, which like to fix the own prices, and labor, which likes to negotiate its own wages, an incomes policy could be pushed through if associated with the economic stimulus that everybody wants.

But before facing up to incomes policy, before doing a really solid job on the economy, Mr. Carter was tempted by the lush melon of foreign policy. He involved himself deeply in Vice-President Mondale's tour of the allied countries. He began using the White House as a pulpit on issues of human rights behind the Iron Curtain. At his press conference he put forward, almost as if showcasing, overly-detailed proposals on a strategic arms agreement which are at odds with views inside his own administration and among many other countries.

It does not mean to demean any of these issues. Arms control and human rights are obviously important. But presidential statements and decisions on foreign policy issues are not yet urgent, and they ought to be deferred until Mr. Carter makes the most of the unique opportunity he has to tackle the domestic economic problem that has such clear priority.

should try the first steps to stop the spiral of increased arms spending.

Warnke articulated exceptions ally well, under the pressures of the Senate hearing, the reasons for thinking that effective arms limitation would make this country more secure, not less. He gave the example of the U.S. decision years ago to develop and deploy missiles with multiple independently targeted heads (MIRVs). When the Russians inevitably followed suit, we ended up feeling less secure than we had managed to stop the development on both sides.

Of course it is not so easy to get effective, verifiable agreements. But the alternative is a competition with its own Gresham's law: making the arms balance progressively more expensive and less stable. Congressman Stratton faulted Warnke for having opposed such weapons systems as MIRVs and the solid ballistic missile—as if new hardware automatically produced more security. History teaches that it does not.

Carter made very similar points, at his press conference, about the potential gains for true security and arms agreements. He made clear his own commitment to the effort—much deeper than I had understood. The fact that he has those views is doubtless what so greatly agitates the critics of Warnke.

Carter now knows the political resistance he faces in the arms field. He will be strengthened by having in his administration Adm. Stansfield Turner, his CIA choice, a military man of unusual breadth of intellect—and James Schlesinger, one skeptic about Soviet intentions who that each side's new weapons systems inspire the others. A man of incisive mind who stay cool under pressure. And in the end the President may find, as John Kennedy did, that careful steps toward peace generate their own popular support.

State Dominance of Economy Stirs Rising Concern in Brazil

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 10 (UPI)—Brazilians are showing increasing concern at the growing dominance of the economy by the authoritarian military government, which justified its seizure of power 12 years ago partly as a move to halt socialist trends in Brazil's last democratic civilian government.

The rightist military leaders argue that the deep state involvement in the economy is needed because private firms, both local and foreign, lack the money and resources for large-scale undertakings. Thus, they say, the state is simply "filling empty spaces" in the economy.

But private businessmen here are not convinced by this official rhetoric and say they see no difference between the creeping statism of Brazilian-style and the centrally directed economies typical of Communist countries.

Furthermore, many Brazilians say that if the current trend toward state expansion in the economy continues, Brazil will find it increasingly difficult to return to democratic civilian rule.

Detailed Study

A detailed study by Visao magazine, a Brazilian business publication, shows that of the 571 government and government-affiliated companies now existing in Brazil, more than 200 were founded after the 1964 military coup.

Visao survey found that 78 of 300 largest corporations in Brazil are controlled by the government and account for more than two-thirds of the combined assets of all the companies on the list.

Of the top 30 corporations here, 24 belong to or are affiliated with the federal administration or state governments. Four of the six nongovernment companies are subsidiaries of foreign-based multinational firms.

Only two private Brazilian corporations are among the top 30: a construction company, in 28th place, and a sugar-growers' cooperative, in 30th place.

Warning Issued

J.S. de Macedo Soares Guilmar, a retired Brazilian admiral and a frequent critic of the growing state influence in the economy here, has warned that increased government economic control inevitably means increased government political control.

"State capitalism cannot help but generate a closed political system. And when the dismantling of private enterprise is consummated, Brazil will find itself with a political regime that has no freedom and no justice, and whose name is none other than Communism. What irony! We are establishing Communism under the flag of anti-Communism," he said.

Mr. Macedo Soares was indicted last year on charges of "endangering national security" for allegedly slandering Brazil's federal planning secretary, whom he holds partially responsible for the current spread of statism. The case was eventually shelved.

First Project

Brazilian governments became involved in the economy long before the present military regime came to power. Brazil began nationalizing its railways in 1907. Next, the government moved into banking and credit and the regulation of the overseas market.

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St. Sophia: Under C or M In Phone Book?

ISTANBUL, Feb. 10 (AP).—The new edition of the Istanbul telephone directory lists the ancient St. Sophia as a church, much to the displeasure of Moslem activists who insist it is a mosque.

An entry in the book, intended to give foreign visitors a brief rundown on the city's historical landmarks, puts St. Sophia under the heading "titled churches."

It was built as a church by Emperor Justinian between 535 and 538 but converted into a mosque under the Ottoman Empire. In this century, when Kemal Ataturk founded the secular Turkish state, it was turned into a museum.

The rightist daily Tercuman reported that the phone book entry prompted "immediate and strong indignation" in Moslem organizations.

U.S. Radiation Victim Sues for \$975,000

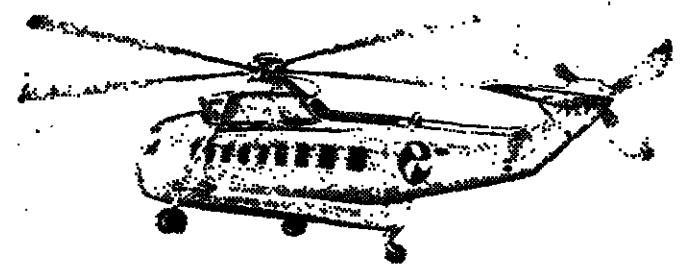
RICHLAND, Wash., Feb. 10 (AP).—Harold McCluskey, contaminated with radioactivity in a chemical explosion at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation five months ago, has filed a \$975,000 claim against the government.

The claim was filed yesterday against the Energy Research and Development Administration, which has jurisdiction over the reservation where Mr. McCluskey was employed by a private company which held a government contract.

Avalanche Near Zermatt

ZERMATT, Switzerland, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—An avalanche cut all rail traffic today to this ski resort on the Swiss-Italian border.

Fly Pan Am to New York... we'll get you to mid town Manhattan in 10 minutes.



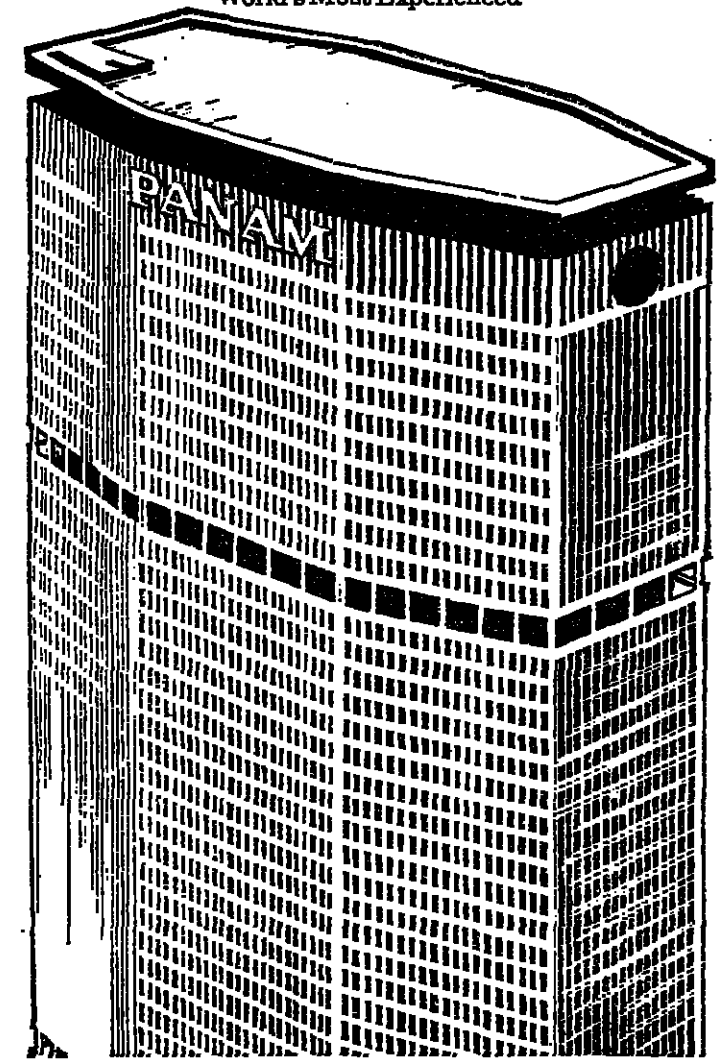
From Pan Am's Worldport Terminal at Kennedy Airport, helicopters leave at frequent intervals from Gate 9, arriving at the top of the Pan Am building in the heart of New York City just 10 minutes later.

Your travel time is cut to minutes — yet the cost is no more than a taxi fare.

It's a great way to arrive, with sensational views of the city, and most conveniently located for reaching hotels and the central business area.

Make your helicopter reservation at the same time you book your Pan Am flight to New York.

PAN AM
World's Most Experienced



E. Germany Said To Call Forces In System Test

BERLIN, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—East Germany has called up reservists in an apparent test of a new mobilization system, informed sources said today.

According to local press reports, thousands of reservists have been ordered to report to barracks, especially in the area of Thuringia, in the south of East Germany.

An Allied spokesman refused to comment on the reports, but informed sources said that mobilization tests were under way.

At the end of last month, East German reservists between 18 and 35 years of age were placed on stand-by alert for a possible call-up within two hours, the sources said.

This led to speculation among Western diplomats that the East German authorities were taking precautionary measures against possible public unrest related to human rights activities in Eastern European countries.

Stroessner Wins Paraguay Vote

ASUNCION, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—The Colorado party of President Alfredo Stroessner, ruler of Paraguay for 23 years, has won a comfortable victory in an election for a new Constituent Assembly.

The assembly's sole task will be to consider the removal of a constitutional bar to the President, seeking re-election next year. His party won 85 per cent of votes cast Sunday.

Opposition parties boycotted the election, claiming the result was a foregone conclusion. Of an electorate of almost a million, almost 170,000 persons did not vote and 130,860 persons cast blank votes.

Stroessner's Colorado party has been in power since 1954. He is 73 years old and has served 23 years as president.

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Libya, Toubou Rebels in Chad Now Seen as Solidly Linked

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Feb. 10 (UPI).—The use of French archaeologist Claude Claustra after three years of captivity by Toubou rebels in northern Chad has exposed important elements of a power struggle in the wastes of the Sahara.

thiopia Opens Crackdown on Marxist Group

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 10 (UPI).

Ethiopia's leftist military government has started a nationwide crackdown against an opposition underground Marxist organization following last week's power struggle within the ruling Council of the Revolution.

The government of Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam also issued a 9 p.m.-4 a.m. curfew on the city to midnight 5 a.m.

Secret meetings of the ruling military council, the Dergue, continued to plot the country's future and possibly name a new head of state after last week's ouster.

Brig. Gen. Teferi Bente and other Dergue members were in during the power struggle of Ethiopia radio subsequently branded them as "anti-revolutionaries" and followers of the secret Ethiopian People's Revolutionary party, which has been responsible for the assassination of scores of government officials and supporters in the last few months.

Diplomats and news reports said that the military has unchained a major crackdown against the EPRP, a Marxist organization that enjoys widespread support among students and that has issued a death list of Dergue members.

Valdo Stephens, U.S. Oilman, Dead at 82

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 10 (AP).—Valdo E. Stephens, 82, an oilman and authority on international affairs who served as an adviser to U.S. leaders, died yesterday after a long illness.

Mr. Stephens was executive vice-president of Esperanza Oil Co., and president of Wick Oil Co., Inc.

He represented the United States at international conferences on three continents and in 1969 was selected by the State Department as an adviser to the U.S. delegation at a meeting called by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva.

Baroness Grace d'Asquier PARIS, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Baroness Grace d'Asquier de la Vigerie, the American widow of Baron Emmanuel d'Asquier de la Vigerie, was minister of interior in the Cabinet of Charles de Gaulle, died here yesterday.

George Dewey McCabe CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP).—George Dewey McCabe, 78, a pioneer in radio and aviation, died here Tuesday.

Death of Salinger Dies in Golden Gate Plunge SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10 (AP).—J.D. Salinger, 55, eldest son of former White House Press secretary Pierre Salinger, jumped to his death from the Golden Gate Bridge yesterday, the San Francisco County coroner's office said.

A San Francisco resident, he jumped from a catwalk near the bridge's North Tower about 35 a.m., the California Highway Patrol said. His body was recovered by a Coast Guard cutter within minutes.

Seveso Evacuees Dies; Pollution Link Unsure SEVESO, Feb. 10 (AP).—Giovanna Senno, 56, who had been evacuated seven months ago from the Seveso area severely polluted by dioxin, has died at the nearby hospital of Desio, doctors disclosed today.

They reported the woman died from a liver disease whose connection with dioxine pollution which struck a large area north of Milan in July, cannot be determined. Her death, however, caused additional fears here as lung from skin diseases caused by many children still were suffering the pollution.

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They reported the woman died from a liver disease whose connection with dioxine pollution which struck a large area north of Milan in July, cannot be determined. Her death, however, caused additional fears here as lung from skin diseases caused by many children still were suffering the pollution.



"AND NEED A DROP TO DRINK" — Merv Freeman, manager of Orland Unit Water Users Assn., the oldest irrigation district in California, and the one in the deepest trouble, standing in empty irrigation canal. The district's two reservoirs now hold only 12,000 acre feet, less than a month's use in normal times, and good for only two irrigations, compared to the 17 or so that are normal for a growing season. The district raises hay, sorghum, almonds, walnuts and citrus fruit.

Fast-Dwindling Jobs Distress West Berlin, German Leaders

BERLIN, Feb. 10 (UPI).

Alfons Steinert, a draftsman, lost his job when the West Berlin electronics company where he worked folded a few weeks ago.

Like the other laid-off workers, he was found eligible for unemployment compensation and began looking for a new opening.

But the officials at the city's labor exchange told Mr. Steinert, a healthy man with a wife and two teen-age sons, that at age 61 he was too old to expect another job.

"They told me to get ready for early retirement after unemployment benefits run out at the end of the year," he said. "That really scared me."

Jobs have dwindled so fast within the last few years in this city of 2 million that Mr. Steinert is not alone in worrying about the future. Local and federal officials, union leaders, the chamber of commerce and industry and others have voiced distress at a downward spiral that threatens the isolated city's economic equilibrium.

The full extent of the decline has struck home just recently. "Jobs have been wiped out at an unbelievable pace," Willy Brandt, the Social Democratic leader, declared here at the opening session of a special commission his party has set up to study the situation and seek remedies.

Improving Image The former chancellor, who was mayor of West Berlin for 10 years, said that the aim was to "restore Berlin's viability" and improve the city's image in the West. "All we register over the years is that world firms move out of the Berlin market," he noted.

The Western allies who retain sovereignty over the city are known to have prodded the Germans. "We improved the political lot of the city," a U.S. diplomat said. "Now it is up to the Germans to give Berlin a reason to exist."

The four-power pact that the West signed five years ago with the Soviet Union stabilized Berlin's political situation and eased access to the city, locked 100 miles inside East Germany.

But the apparent stabilization kindled widespread indifference in West Germany, often coupled with misgivings over Berlin's role as a haven for radical students and political terrorists or as a city of dubious morals. "People have the feeling Berlin has caused us nothing but trouble," a West German visitor told a West Berlin newspaper. "The city seems very far away from life in the Rhineland."

Seeking Help Mr. Brandt explained that "the man in Hamburg, Stuttgart or Frankfurt, under the wrong impression of normalcy, has tended to forget how important Berlin is for all of us." He said that he was seeking the help of industrialists, politicians and union officials to change the image of Berlin from that of an "invalid" to something akin to a national challenge for all Germans.

Altogether 70,000 jobs, or about one quarter of the total, have been lost from the city's industries in the last few years, some through rationalization and automation, but others through closings or the moving of entire lines of production to the West.

According to Horst Effe, the head of the city's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, investments in West Berlin dropped by 12 per cent last year, with a further decrease predicted for this year. "Unless there is a drastic change, Berlin will be left out in the cold," Mr. Effe said.

The survey showed that Britons, however, lead in total meat consumption.

The average Briton consumes 178 pounds of meat (including poultry) a year—five pounds more than the French, 10 pounds more than the Germans and 60 pounds more than the Italians.

The French eat twice as many fresh vegetables as Britons and also twice as much bread.

The Dutch lead in the consumption of butter and margarine, eating more than three times the European average.

The average Italian consumes the pasta consumption title—consuming 60 pounds a year. An average Briton eats only 1 1/2 pounds of pasta.

Students in Soweto Return to Classes JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Students returned to school in the black township of Soweto today, heeding warnings of tough police action if they continued demonstrations.

Soweto police said attendance averaged 90 per cent and no incidents were reported. Yesterday, tear gas and baton charges were used against students who demonstrated and burned textbooks, apparently objecting to the holding of an examination that had been postponed because of disturbances last year.

Among immediate measures announced by Secretary of State for Information Manuel Alegre was the suspension for 90 days, as of next Monday, of O Seculo, one of Portugal's best known daily newspapers. It has been suffering heavy losses.

O Seculo was one of several major newspapers which became state property in March, 1975, when the then pro-Communist administration nationalized the banks which owned them.

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Going First Class and Gray Haired at 25

By Joyce Maynard

NEW YORK (NYT).—If a person writes a hit song when she is 14 years old, performs with Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic at 15, tours the United States and records three albums by the time she is 17, and has a nervous breakdown by the time she is 20 (finding herself living at home and borrowing cigarette money, her songs turned down by the same record company that used to send her money to pick her up), it's not so surprising, maybe, to find that at 25, she has a good deal of gray hair.

The song that touched off Janis Ian's career in 1967 was a folk-pop lament called "Society's Child," about a doomed romance between a white girl and a black boy. More than a million copies of "Society's Child" were sold, but by 1969, Miss Ian had spent all her money and abandoned her career.

"I did it for survival," she says now, eight years later, having made her comeback last year with the Grammy-award-winning song "At Seventeen." With her new album, "Miracle Row," just released, Miss Ian is about to set out on a U.S. concert tour.

Total Blank

"I just got bored with myself," she said of the early fame that led to her five years in retirement, to a period of psychiatric therapy. "And I got sick of not

sitting in anywhere. I wasn't an adult and I wasn't a kid. People almost expect prodigies to die young."

And for a while, Janis Ian appeared to be headed toward oblivion. "There's about two years that are totally blank for me," she said with detachment. "A lot of drugs and weird relationships, and a trip to the hospital after I got hold of a razor blade."

"Then, a couple of years ago, the romanticism of being crazy stopped for me. I got gastroenteritis and ended up spending six months flat on my back, eating tapas and thinking. And I just decided I wanted to be sane again. I remembered what I really set out to do, so I got back into doing it."

In the years since she left the music business, though, fashions had changed considerably, and the folk-styled, classically trained singer, no longer quite young enough to be a curiosity, found herself unable to get a recording contract. She played small concerts, performing for frequently hostile audiences—as the opening act for rock bands whose members would make disparaging comments to her backstage, or try to pick her up, thinking she was a groupie.

Finally, though, she was given a contract. The title song of her comeback album—far more musically complex and jazz-oriented than her earlier work—was called "Stars." After "Stars" came an album

called "Between the Lines," which included a song called "At Seventeen" about the experience of being an unpopular, unpretty high school girl surrounded by cheerleaders and prom queens. Her biggest hit since "Society's Child," "At Seventeen" elevated Miss Ian once more to the level of a performer for whom other singers serve as the opening act, for whom limousines, once more come to the door, for whom the seats on the plane are, once again, in the first-class section.

Changing Attitudes

"People get different after you have a hit," she said somewhat toughly. "It's like you suddenly inherit a million dollars."

This time, though, Miss Ian feels more confident with her success. She admits to enjoying the money and the customized bus she has just acquired for touring, with a 65-foot tractor-trailer following behind, carrying sound equipment and the expanded circle that now includes two business managers, a secretary, a lawyer, an agent, a publicity woman, a three-piece band and back-up vocalists. She enjoys the gold records—which hang in her bathroom—and a certain feeling of vindication she experienced going up on stage in front of an audience that included most of the record company executives who had turned her down when she brought them her new songs

in 1973. But the most important benefit from her recent success, Miss Ian said, is that it has given her freedom to work.

When she's not on tour, she spends most of her time in New York, writing songs. The living room of her apartment looks more like the set for a television show—with simple, matched modern sofas, upholstered in beige and brown checks—than what a visitor might expect of a young performer of semi-rock music. There are photographs of her parents on a coffee table, and the place is spotless.

In the music room, seven guitars hang on wood-paneled walls beside the piano, which is a Steinway, and on the bookshelves there is a row of file boxes neatly labeled "Correspondence" and "Songs—1971" and "Dylan" and an indication of the singer's jazz leanings—"Billie Holiday." And next to them, a leather-bound set of Dickens.

Not Flamboyant

Janis Ian herself appears similarly unflamboyant—in her blue jeans, a tailored shirt and a blazer. A little heavier than she was at 15, she wears her hair in the same short, curly Afro style. But though she is less than 5 feet tall, even with heels on, she no longer looks, or speaks, like the precocious kid. Her talk is not only of performances and music, but also of



Singer Janis Ian—the prodigy didn't die young.

song rights and royalties. She has an office and a file cabinet. She has a briefcase.

Miss Ian's feelings of alienation from the cheerleaders' world have been a continuing theme through much of her singing career. In the lyrics she writes the singer often sees herself as unattractive and unloved. There are a lot of songs with titles like "Let Me Be Lonely" and "I'll Cry Tonight," about lovers who left, or simply never appeared in the first place.

Not a pretty or glamorous woman, Miss Ian has a sweet face, especially when she smiles, but gives the impression of a per-

son who thinks otherwise about herself. She moves, for someone so small, with little lightness. She dresses dandy. There is not much coyness in her, and if there is, it is only when she finds it all in the music, not in the mirror. "I got away too long with being cute," she will say, and then hastily add, "I mean, in my music."

She has known, since she was 12 years old, she said, that she was sexually attracted to both men and women—a subject that she speaks about openly, but dismisses with the comment, "I don't see what that has to do with my music."

PARIS THEATER: Taking 'Liberties' With Corneille

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS Feb. 10 (UPI).—The negative reaction of most French critics to "Le Cid" as staged at the Comédie-Française by the British director Terry Hands invites consideration. The new production has been denounced as sacrilege.

Experimental handling of the classics is by now almost traditional. As long ago as the 1890s, Sarah Bernhardt played Hamlet, Pelléas and Lancelot. In the 1930s there was the modern-dress "Hamlet" in 1936, financed by the literary publisher Horace Liveright, which had the melancholy Dane as a resident of Old Westbury, Long Island, puffing Lucky Strikes and motoring about in a Stutz roadster. It was with "Julius Caesar" in Fascist uniform that Orson Welles began his theatri-

cal career in 1937. Peter Brook's "Midwinter" was enthusiastically welcomed in London, New York and Paris.

It is argued that the latest "Cid" has been lent a Japanese coloring because Rodriguez and his men wear samurai-like robes. But was the original production in 1636 more realistic with its company clad in the clothes of 17th-century Paris against the imagined scene of medieval Spain? It is probably too, that the 17th-century scenic appointments were as scant as they are in the current Hands presentation. This lack of decorative clutter is an advantage keeping the boards clear for mobile traffic. A baldachin studded with electric stars canopies the stage; a huge sheet of copper, advancing and retreating, serves as a permanent backdrop. Both Abdel-

kader Ferra's decor and wardrobe though somewhat exotic, suffice. The play's the thing.

Corneille based his drama on legends about Spain's favorite hero, who, born in 1630 or thereabouts, rose to fame by his prowess in the war between Sancho of Castile and Sancho of Navarre and in the conflicts with the Moors. Having been banished by the king of Castile, he turned soldier of fortune, his principal feat being the recapture of Valencia after a nine-month siege. To comply with the Aristotelian regulations, Corneille compressed and revised the romantic narrative. Within the course of 24 hours, Le Cid slays his prospective father-in-law, triumphs in battle, wins pardon for the murder of Chimène's parent and her hand in marriage. To insist that a tragedy of this extraordinary order be played straight is

akin to demanding that a Neil Simon farce be performed realistically.

Under Hands's guidance, it is played with stimulating vigor by François Resnais as Rodrigue who recites the famous alexandrine stanzas and who possesses the necessary presence. Gérard Philipe was the great contemporary Rodrigue and, of course, comparisons will be made. Resnais is not Philipe, but to stress this point is to trivialize a blind alley. Ludmila Mikael, among the finest younger actresses in France, is an ideal Chimène and Michel Etcheberry as Don Diègue, Dominique Rozan as King Ferdinand, Denise Geze as Léonor and Claude Winter as Elvire render effective support.

Hands must be praised for a spirited production and deserves credit not only for what he has done but also for what he has not done. Mercurially he has avoided the eccentricities of some of his colleagues. For example, he has not set the play in something resembling a boiler factory. He has not ordered his actors to shriek and roll on the floor. Nor has he—to display his knowledge of depth psychology—applied Chinese, having two actresses to underscore her dual nature, her filial devotion which calls for

Shunned by Establishment

Wheeler-Dealer 'Cowboys' And the Artistic West

By Grace Lichtenstein

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz. (NYT).—If more than one person wanted a work, a drawing was held.

45 Minutes

According to participants, 333,000 worth of bronzes, landscape oils and watercolors—all depicting cowboys or Indians—sold in 45 minutes. One painting by a current favorite, John Clymer, went for \$20,000.

The show has been even wilder in the past. There were no bullet holes and folk were not in tennis shoes kicking shoes. Once, two buyers got to a picture at the same time. The cowboy artists had then cut a deck of cards to decide the winner. People joked this year with Eddie Beane, the Arizona grocery magnate, about putting out a contract on his arch rival, Al Mearns, the Tacoma golf pro, who beat him to the Clymer.

Art or commerce? Both, say the people in the art world of Scottsdale. The very wealthy, very fashionable suburb of Phoenix has 65 galleries, many devoted to cowboy art, which are booming now in the height of the winter season. "It's the interest in Americana," says Claude Beine, a local collector. "It's the interest in the West." The collectors, including many Westerners with plenty of cash, via the oil, gas and cattle businesses, are people who "like real things," as Troy Murray, another dealer, put it. "Something you can relate to without turning it upside down."

Representational cowboy art dates back to two American painters of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Charles Russell and Frederic Remington. According to Randolph Wundwiler of the Kennedy Galleries in New York, a Russell oil that sold for \$20,000 25 years ago would bring \$150,000 today—if it ever came on the market. Claude Beine was ofering one small Russell watercolor of an Indian cowboy for \$30,000.

As John Hampton, a Scottsdale painter, remarked, "Not everyone can afford Remingtons and Russells." Enter the Cowboy Artists of America, which was a founding member 11 years ago. The idea for the club came while some artists were chatting around a mesquite campfire in Mexico. It became a reality over drinks in a saloon in Sedona, Ariz., as art collector Hampton said.

Hampton said his first oil years ago sold for \$300. He now commands up to \$10,000 for the same type of work. Others, including Clymer, Frank McCarthy, James Reynolds, Tom Lovell and Robert Longhead, have had similar sales.

Not all "cowboy" artists are members of that group. James Bama, one of many of his contemporaries, a former magazine illustrator, is about to have a one-man show in New York. His works of Olaf Wahlquist, an abstract representation of a cowboy, are California, grace, the homes of some collectors as Leonard Feltstone, former ambassador to Belgium, and John Wayne, the actor. Wayne used one Wahlquist artwork for title credits on his film "El Dorado."

In 19 years, some art people in Scottsdale and elsewhere wonder about the work of cowboy painters. They dismiss it as derivative. They say it can be bought, postmarked, marketed. But it is a prominent Scottsdale and Sedona dealer.

Detractors aside, the cowboy art is multiplying. Texas banks and Denver brokerage houses are snapping up chunky scenes. Next month, the Charles Russell Museum in the painter's hometown, Great Falls, Mont., will hold its ninth annual sale of Western art.

New museums devoted to the field, such as the Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody, Wyo., and the Arizonan Center Museum in Fort Worth are flourishing. The cowboys may even be catching on in the East. Bruce Stevenson of Bridgehampton, L.I., who was visiting Scottsdale a long ago, said he hung his John Hampton's "El Dorado" near his place. "Modest as it is, I assure you, you'll see Western art in some of the finest homes on the North Shore," he said confidently.

SHARPS & FLATS

following night is Lind at the Olympia and Feb. 13 in Göteborg at the Konserthuset.

PARIS—Lou Bennett and Doris are appearing tonight at the Cavaux de la Rochette through Feb. 20. Rhonda and Bill Miller are at the Cavaux de la Rochette, a young American rock group. Yellow Snow, a play at the Cultural Center, will play at the Cavaux de la Rochette on Feb. 13 at 3 p.m. and Jimmy Gourley and Pierre will play at the Cavaux de la Rochette on Feb. 14 for a two-week engagement.

The Golden Gate Quartet is rounding up its tour of France will play Rhinoceros Feb. 15 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 16 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 17 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 18 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 19 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 20 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 21 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 22 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 23 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 24 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 25 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 26 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 27 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 28 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 29 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 30 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 31 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 32 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 33 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 34 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 35 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 36 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 37 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 38 at the Grand Théâtre, Troyes Feb. 39 at the Grand Théâtre, 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BUSINESS

FINANCE

Japanese Ship Prices aid Due to Rise Now

Feb. 10 (AP)—Japan immediately raise prices on shipbuilding, probably 10 per cent, as the first three-point plan to world crisis in the Japanese sources report. Japan was approved in West European dele-

Yeo Vetoes ve to Boost ue of Yen

Feb. 10 (Reuters)—The Japanese government has vetoed a proposal to boost the value of the yen, a move that would have helped the yen's value in the international market.

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will be effective from this past Jan. 1 through December, 1976. Japan's shipbuilders will take the entire price increase as profit to compensate for an expected loss in orders, according to Muneto Shashiki, director of the ship bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Transportation and head of the Japanese delegation at the three days of OECD talks.

"We are confident that the Japanese plan is sufficient to reduce the flow of orders [to Japanese yards], provided appropriate measures are taken by European countries," the Japanese sources said.

Option for Tokyo They added, without elaborating, that if European nations do not take adequate measures to improve the situation of their yards, Japan will have to reconsider the situation.

The two other points of the Japanese proposals, as outlined to the committee by Mr. Shashiki, were that Japanese authorities will ask shipbuilders to hold back exports to West European countries whose industry is in a particularly difficult situation, and that the government was prepared to take stronger measures if Japan's share of the world market rose above its past figures.

Mr. Grubel, Swiss chairman of the OECD's committee on shipbuilding, said its meeting did not end in agreement in the real sense of the word "but we reached the conclusion that the Japanese proposals had some very positive points, and agreed on the need to continue discussions so long as the crisis persists." The next committee meeting was set for March 22-23.

Mr. Grubel said the most important points were Japan's decision to strengthen the price-control mechanism and to extend it to smaller vessels as well.

But the two sides are still far apart on the issue of how to share production. He said The European side still maintain that total OECD—not world—production should be shared on a 50-50 basis between Western Europe and Japan.

But the Japanese, who said they do not intend to increase their current share, prefer to talk of a "ceiling" rather than sharing, Mr. Grubel said, adding, "It isn't easy to define the sharing problem."

No Communiqué The committee decided not to publish a joint statement, as had been generally expected, but asked the OECD secretariat to draft a progress report for further study by experts, conference sources said.

The report is expected to stress the need for added facilities to detect imbalances, restore normal conditions of competition and accelerate the structural adaptation of the shipbuilding industry of members of the 24-nation OECD.

Informed sources said member countries will be invited to submit monthly statements of new orders, by country, type of ship and the year of delivery, including information on cancellations and replacements. Members would also have to submit quarterly statements of order books, as well as an annual statement since 1973 of production by country.



Lyman Hamilton



Harold Geneen

Hamilton, ITT Vice-President, Put in Line to Succeed Geneen

By William D. Smith
NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT)—The longstanding question of who would succeed Harold Geneen as chief executive officer of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. appears to have been answered.

The giant conglomerate announced yesterday that Lyman Hamilton Jr., 50, had been elected president and chief operating officer and that he was expected to succeed Mr. Geneen, 67, as chief executive officer at the end of this year. Mr. Geneen will remain as chairman.

Mr. Hamilton is now a vice-president. The controversial Mr. Geneen took ITT from a floundering telecommunications holding company in 1969 with sales of \$700 million and profits of \$27 million to a highly successful conglomerate with revenues in 1976 of \$11.7 billion and profits of \$489 million.

En route, he gained for himself the image of the prototype hard-driving, sharp-dealing multinational executive whose chief credo was success. The election of Mr. Hamilton came as somewhat of a surprise, although it was generally conceded that he was a major contender for the spot as a member

West Germany's Payments Moved Into Surplus in 1976

FRANKFURT, Feb. 10 (AP-DJ)—The overall payments balance for West Germany in 1976 produced a preliminary surplus of 8.79 billion marks, compared with a deficit of 2.219 billion marks in 1975, the Bundesbank announced today.

The current account of goods and services showed a preliminary surplus of 8.461 billion marks in the year, against a surplus of 9.447 billion marks in 1975.

The overall payments balance in December showed a preliminary deficit of 316 million marks, against a revised deficit of 2.6 billion marks in November. That compared with a deficit of 1.014 billion marks in December, 1975.

The current account was a preliminary 910 million marks in surplus in December, against a revised surplus of 1.689 billion marks in November and a surplus of 2.105 billion marks in December, 1975.

The slight payments deficit in December appeared to result from transactions that are not statistically recorded. These showed a deficit of 1.315 billion marks in December, outweighing a surplus of 899 million marks in statistically recorded transactions.

A major shift in the balance for the year came in the long-term capital account, which showed a slight surplus of 18 million marks for 1976. This represents a swing from a deficit of 16.553 billion marks in the 1975 long-term capital account, reflecting net capital exports by Germany in that year.

The short-term capital account, however, was about the same, with a preliminary surplus of 4.55 billion marks in 1976, compared with a surplus of 4.944 billion marks in 1975.

The Bundesbank also confirmed its previously reported figure of a 7.489-billion-mark write-down in foreign currency assets at the end of the year, resulting primarily from the appreciation of the deutsche mark against the dollar and other currencies during the year. This compares with an upward revision of 5.48 billion marks at the end of 1975.

Italian Trade Deficit
ROME, Feb. 10 (UPI)—Burgeoning oil and meat imports more than doubled Italy's trade deficit in 1976, government statisticians said today.

The Central Institute of Statistics said Italy's trade balance for last year was 5,423 billion lire (\$6.148 billion) in deficit, compared with 2,333 billion lire in 1975. It said the deficit's growth was the result of a 44.1-per-cent increase in imports while there was only a 35.1-per-cent increase in exports.

Imports totaled 36,308 billion lire and exports 30,885 billion lire. The trade balance would have been in the black except for oil imports.

U.S. Rejects Stimulus to Offset Harsh Winter

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT)—The Carter administration has apparently decided against recommending any additional stimulus for the economy because of the depressing effects of the cold weather.

Even though growth in the first quarter may be less than it would have been with a normal winter, key economic spokesmen in the administration now feel that much of the lost production will be made up over the longer term.

Charles Schultz, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said in an interview that he saw no reasons to change his basic views that the economy would grow this year as a whole by 5.75 to 6 per cent and that unemployment by the year's end would be within the range of 6.7 to 6.9 per cent.

These are the goals the administration had initially targeted in proposing a \$31-billion two-year stimulus of tax cuts and direct job-creation programs. "There is no firm evidence the weather will be significantly effective in changing the overall picture," Mr. Schultz observed.

But there still remains a possibility of aiming relief to areas that have been most seriously affected. Budget Director Bert Lance raised this point at a breakfast meeting with reporters yesterday, when he said the weather problem should not be part of the stimulus package but might require some specific legislation when all the facts are in.

Economists both in and outside the administration believe that growth in the first quarter may be well below what had been expected at the end of 1976.

Prof. Lawrence Klein, of the University of Pennsylvania, a close Carter adviser during the election campaign, said he expected a first-quarter growth rate of 5 per cent, adding that the weather impact "has certainly shaved a half a point" off growth that would otherwise have occurred.

But Prof. Klein, in testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress on Tuesday, took a position similar to Mr. Lance's, saying that the stimulus package should not be enlarged, and that the weather problem

could best be handled by specifically targeted relief. Commerce Department estimates of first-quarter growth run about a point lower than Prof. Klein's.

One factor in the administration's thinking is that Congress is retreating the stimulus program to provide somewhat more job

spending than the administration has proposed. The administration is enthusiastic about the new programs but, according to Mr. Schultz and Mr. Lance, it feels that the additional outlays are within an acceptable range.

After similar action by the House Budget Committee earlier this week, the Senate Budget

Committee yesterday made room to accommodate in its budget recommendations roughly the amount President Carter wants for the tax cuts, while adding more than \$1.5 billion to the President's job program in the current fiscal year. The severe winter is cited among the reasons for the committee's actions.

But Regional Aid Is Possible
The businessmen's views were contained in a policy statement issued by the Business Roundtable, an organization that represents about 175 major corporations and is under the direction of Irving Schapiro, chairman of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. After saying that the economic welfare of all Americans depends on "the productivity and overall health of United States business," the statement declared: "There is a necessity now for great restraint in the future extension of government regulation into American life."

The statement also contained a strong plea for the business community to make its views better known to the government and to play a larger role in formulating public policy.

In the past, businessmen have tended to neglect their responsibility to advise government on the decisions it faces, the statement said, or else they have confined themselves to making complaints rather than constructive suggestions.

The statement added: "It is important, therefore, that business leaders bring their special experience, knowledge and competence to the formulation of national policy." But after making their views known, they should "accept the decisions of democracy," it said.

On general economic policy, the Business Roundtable came out, as expected, against the overall direction that the new administration and the Congress are taking.

While agreeing that unemployment should be reduced, the statement implicitly criticized the stimulative package being debated by Congress, indicating that the program places too much reliance on public spending programs instead of permanent tax cuts which would spur investment and offset the effects of inflation.

The Roundtable warned against any form of national economic planning for the private sector, including controls on wages and prices. But it favored tighter planning of governmental expenditures by both Congress and the administration.

On energy, the Roundtable said that supplies should be conserved by allowing prices to rise, rather than by rationing. It also called for the development of all available energy sources and less government regulation and warned against dismemberment of the big oil companies.

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Committee yesterday made room to accommodate in its budget recommendations roughly the amount President Carter wants for the tax cuts, while adding more than \$1.5 billion to the President's job program in the current fiscal year. The severe winter is cited among the reasons for the committee's actions.

But Regional Aid Is Possible
The businessmen's views were contained in a policy statement issued by the Business Roundtable, an organization that represents about 175 major corporations and is under the direction of Irving Schapiro, chairman of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. After saying that the economic welfare of all Americans depends on "the productivity and overall health of United States business," the statement declared: "There is a necessity now for great restraint in the future extension of government regulation into American life."

The statement also contained a strong plea for the business community to make its views better known to the government and to play a larger role in formulating public policy.

In the past, businessmen have tended to neglect their responsibility to advise government on the decisions it faces, the statement said, or else they have confined themselves to making complaints rather than constructive suggestions.

The statement added: "It is important, therefore, that business leaders bring their special experience, knowledge and competence to the formulation of national policy." But after making their views known, they should "accept the decisions of democracy," it said.

On general economic policy, the Business Roundtable came out, as expected, against the overall direction that the new administration and the Congress are taking.

While agreeing that unemployment should be reduced, the statement implicitly criticized the stimulative package being debated by Congress, indicating that the program places too much reliance on public spending programs instead of permanent tax cuts which would spur investment and offset the effects of inflation.

The Roundtable warned against any form of national economic planning for the private sector, including controls on wages and prices. But it favored tighter planning of governmental expenditures by both Congress and the administration.

On energy, the Roundtable said that supplies should be conserved by allowing prices to rise, rather than by rationing. It also called for the development of all available energy sources and less government regulation and warned against dismemberment of the big oil companies.

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Aruba, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, The Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, The Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, Venezuela, West Germany.

New Issue

\$150,000,000

Kingdom of Norway

7 3/4% Notes Due February 1, 1982

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Incorporated

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February 11, 1977

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69					70					71			

ACROSS		
1 Kind of mark or slinger	46 Kind of sighted	13 Little peacocks' tails
5 Places for pigs	50 Musio-makers	18 Full of: Suffix
10 Certain old woman's home	51 Banana or notch	19 Green parrot
14 Greek pitcher	53 Flightless bird	24 Kind of estate
15 Omit	54 Can or tray	26 Bore
16 Before merely	55 Kind of railway	28 Actress Ad.
17 Gift for Lorelei	58 Last opus: Abbr.	29 Moslem decree
	60 Goose eggs	30 Disapproving fan
20 Downcast	63 Low card in bridge deck	31 Brimless hat
21 Kind of party	66 String toy	33 Comedian Paul
22 Become incensed	67 Port of Iraq	34 Moves carefully
23 Before	68 ——— Minor	36 Drinkers' woes: Abbr.
25 Obtained	69 Farm animals	38 Horse color
27 Prefix for arctic	70 Record	41 Work on a Christmas tree
28 Developed	71 Fleast animal	42 Large birds
30 Accord with		47 Sonata movements
32 Napoleon, before 1814	DOWN	49 City of Pakistan
35 Mistaken, in Malaga	1 Bricklayers' needs	52 Dessert
37 Trampled	2 Inter ———	54 Aspirin
39 Scandinavian rug	3 Sam ——— (words on a tee's door)	compounded: Abbr.
40 Greetings for British liners	4 Kind of stitch	55 Eye ailment: Var.
45 Kind of word: Abbr.	5 Shut in	56 Hound or line
46 Dry	6 Time of life	58 Third power
47 Like beds at times	7 The oak tree	59 From a distance
	8 Dutch town	61 Theater award
	9 Series of mins.	62 Glacial ridges
	10 Moon goddess	64 Half a dance
	11 G.B. Shaw play	65 Youth
	12 ——— and for all	

A			C		
ALGATVE	34	65 Overcast	MADRID	12	65 Overcast
AMSTERDAM	9	48 Rain	MIAMI	24	75 Cloudy
ANKARA	6	48 Rain	NILAN	6	48 Rain
ANTWERP	15	65 Cloudy	NOBOD	3	48 Rain
BELMOT	12	65 Cloudy	ROSCOW	-1	25 Snow
BELGRADE	25	50 Clear	RUSSIA	3	48 Rain
BELIN	1	48 Rain	NEW YORK	6	41 Clear
BUENOS AIRES	6	44 Overcast	NICE	18	48 Rain
BUCHARST	7	46 Clear	OSLO	-4	25 Clear
BUDAPEST	2	48 Rain	PARIS	12	54 Variable
CASABLANCA	16	61 Overcast	PRAGUE	3	48 Rain
COPENHAGEN	6	35 Clear	ROME	15	50 Baxy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	68 Overcast	SAO PAULO	10	50 Baxy
CRAZY	1	48 Rain	STOCKHOLM	-7	15 Clear
DUBLIN	3	37 Rain	TEHRAN	2	48 Rain
DUNBURGH	3	37 Rain	TEL AVIV	16	61 Clear
FLORENCE	24	87 Rain	TUNIS	21	78 Clear
FRANKFURT	14	54 Rain	VIENNA	4	20 Clear
GENOVA	10	38 Showers	WARSAW	-1	20 Overcast
HELSINKI	-11	12 Snow	WASHINGTON	11	62 Clear
ISTANBUL	13	58 Cloudy	ZURICH	1	48 Rain
JAKARTA	2	48 Clear			
LONDON	15	50 Rain			
LUSBON	15	50 Overcast			
LONDON	15	50 Rain			

(C) Canadian readings: A = Canada
at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.

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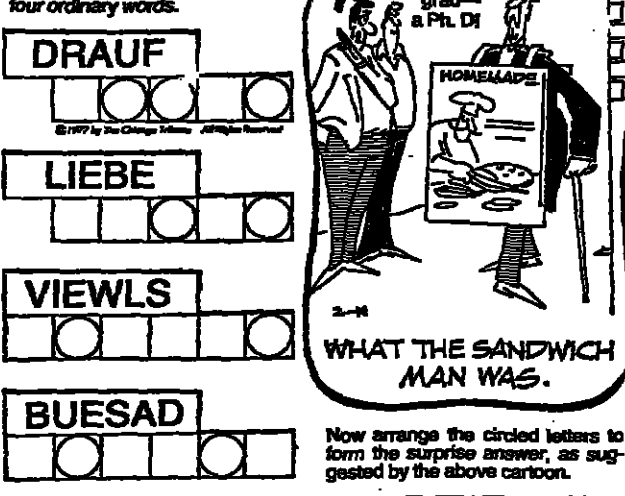
February 10, 1972



The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations as supplied for the year: (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (m)-monthly; (q)-quarterly; (l)-irregularly.

[illegible]

JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four college words.



Answer here:  "  " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: YOUNG TIGER SPONGE PALATE
Answer: How the animal breeder accumulated his
OVER GENERATIONS

A black and white cartoon by F. B. Brown. The scene is set in a room with a coat rack. A man in a dark suit and glasses is looking at a coat hanging on the rack. Behind him stands another man wearing a striped shirt, a hat, and glasses, with his hands in his pockets. In the foreground, a small, round, striped character with a hat is looking up at the men. The cartoon is signed 'F. B. Brown' and dated '2-11' in the top right corner.

- Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

On dear. It looks as if a whole new set of stereotypes is about to invade America's cultural history. Here we had, hardly closed the door on the organization man, the extraterrestrial, the status seeker and cons I, II and III, when who should come knocking but the gamesman. No, he is not a "soft-seller" type. He is a "hard-seller" type. He is the anti-hero of sociopsychiatrist Michael Maccoby's "The Gamesman: The New Corporate Leaders."

He is the very model of the modern industrial manager, who "is taking over leadership of the most technically advanced companies in America." He likes to take calculated risks and is not deterred by criticism and new methods. He sees a developing project, human relations, and his own career in terms of options and possibilities, as if they were a game. His character is a collection of near paradoxes understood in terms of its adaptation to the organization requirements. He is cooperative but competitive; he is a team player but a consummately driving, to succeed.

"Unlike other business types, he is energized to compete not because he wants to build an empire, not for riches, but rather for fame, glory, the exhilaration of running his team and of gain-

ing victories. His main goal is to be known as a winner, and his deepest fear is to be labeled a loser." You get it—the gamesman; and his counterparts, the craftsman, the jungle fighter and the conman, who "These would

"No, it's just that already at the pre-water-cooler games the T-shirt says 'New York State's Strongest' and it's a pretty blunt label that Maccoy's use. Maybe readers to the serious subject case, and forget the

Swims—beside Dr. Fromm's is the branch of the psychoanalytic stream that holds, contra Freud, that character traits are shaped by adult experience as well as in childhood. So any study he would undertake of adult experience would be likely to have weighty implications.

Best Seller

And I guess "The Gamesman," despite its playful title, does constitute an important development in the study of American industrial relations. For one thing, it is based on interviews with 250

The New York
This list is based on more than 250 bookmen the United States. We necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

of "the most admired individuals within the best companies in the United States"—"the cutting edge of excellence," as Macouby puts it in his theory being that we are dissatisfied with stunted emotional development (here), this would be more illuminating about the system than if we had been studying less successful individuals, such as the "dismalizing organizations."

For another thing, he and his associates did discover "symptoms of stunted emotional develop-

Solution to Previous Puzzle

2	POULUCK	DOMAMUS	1	Book by	by Gail the
3	PHILIP	WAGNER	2	Your Excessive	Know
4	ADDUCE	THROTTER	3	Wayne W. Dye	and
5	ELA	WEDDIS	4	Apollonia	the
6	TIME	SINITS	5	W. Dean S.	the
7	THE	SHINIS	6	His Report	the
8	ESURA	NAMASSAS	7	Hile	the
9	PREVALENT		8	The Grass	is All
10	PARISIAN	ADAPTS	9	Centner	Own
11	THE	SOCIAL	10	Thank My Stars	Remember
12	WIND	LEAS	11	Admit	History
13	WAS	ALTERED	12	And	the
14	WAS	ALTERED	13	To the Right	and the
15	SLEEPER	LEISONS	14	by Leon Jaworski	and
16	SAFELY	ATTITUDE	15	Civil	War
17	SAFELY	ATTITUDE	16	Norway	and
18	TO	JERUSALEM	17	To Jerusalem	and

The West hand shown the diagram was not ideally suited for any pre-emptive action when vulnerable, air 1 suit was lacking solidly and his 2-3-2 distribution in the side suits was discouraging. Nevertheless, he ventured two spades, a rather unorthodox weak two-bid. North was able to make a natural bid of two no-trump, describing a spade stopper, but South had a problem.

He would have liked to make a natural bid of three diamonds; but unfortunately he and his partner used this as a transfer, showing length in hearts. He tried four diamonds, planning to follow with the club, but his partner raised to game.

West led the heart ten, and the declarer won in dummy and led the club ten. East ducked, but put up his ace when the four was led to the heart trick. He then returned to the heart queen, which was won in dummy.

The contract was low safe with a normal three-two dis-

top diamonds, excepting the queen at large. His maneuver to play club hand, discarding dummy. Eventually he was able to put his last dummy's remaining in.

But when the club ten docketed, it was simpler: he drew them and eventually concealed trick.

NORTH
♠ QJ95
♥ A23
♦ K5
♣ 104

WEST (D)
♠ 2067832
♥ 2104
♦ Q5
♣ 75

SOUTH
♠ 875
♥ 36522
♦ KQ42
♣ 10

North **South**
West East
2-4 2-4
Pass Pass

English Soccer Stays h Its Losing Team Quest of World Cup

By Geoffrey Miller

Feb. 10 (AP).—It's
change now," said
England's soccer

With the players
of the World Cup
qualifying round
in Argentina, En-
gland's soccer team
is a remote hope for
the last night's 2-0
loss to the Netherlands.
England's manager, Sir
Stanley Rouse, said
that the Dutch, led by
Johan Cruyff, had
played like this, and
have beaten West
Germany in the 1974 World Cup
final. "We did as an example of how
to play," he said. "We have to
regain our place
in the world. My players
will have to meet

this class of opposition in Ar-
gentina, and this is an example
to them."

But to get to Argentina, En-
gland must first finish above Italy
in Group 2 of the European
qualifying round. Rouse's men
play two games against Luxem-
bourg, in which they hope to
score as many goals as possible,
and then the return match
against Italy at Wembley next
November. Italy beat England,
2-0, in Rome two months ago.

The difference between the two
sides at Wembley was so great
that England was fortunate to
escape with a two-goal defeat.

Jan Zwartkruis, Dutch team
manager, said the difference was
one of styles. "Our short ball
game was more effective than
England's long passing," he said.

But some of the most frighten-
ing moments for England came
when Cruyff split the defense
with long, raking passes from
midfield.

Rouse said: "There is no point
in kidding ourselves. We just
couldn't cope."

British soccer writers were
scathing in their condemnation
of England's performance. These
were some printed comments:

In *The Sun*: "Even at half
past five, the Dutch were like men
from another planet against the
stupid and orthodox laborers who
were Don Revie's last England
team. It was a total defeat."

The *Daily Mail*: "England
joined the rest of the second-
rounders in the gutter of world
football. The last drops of self-
respect drained away."

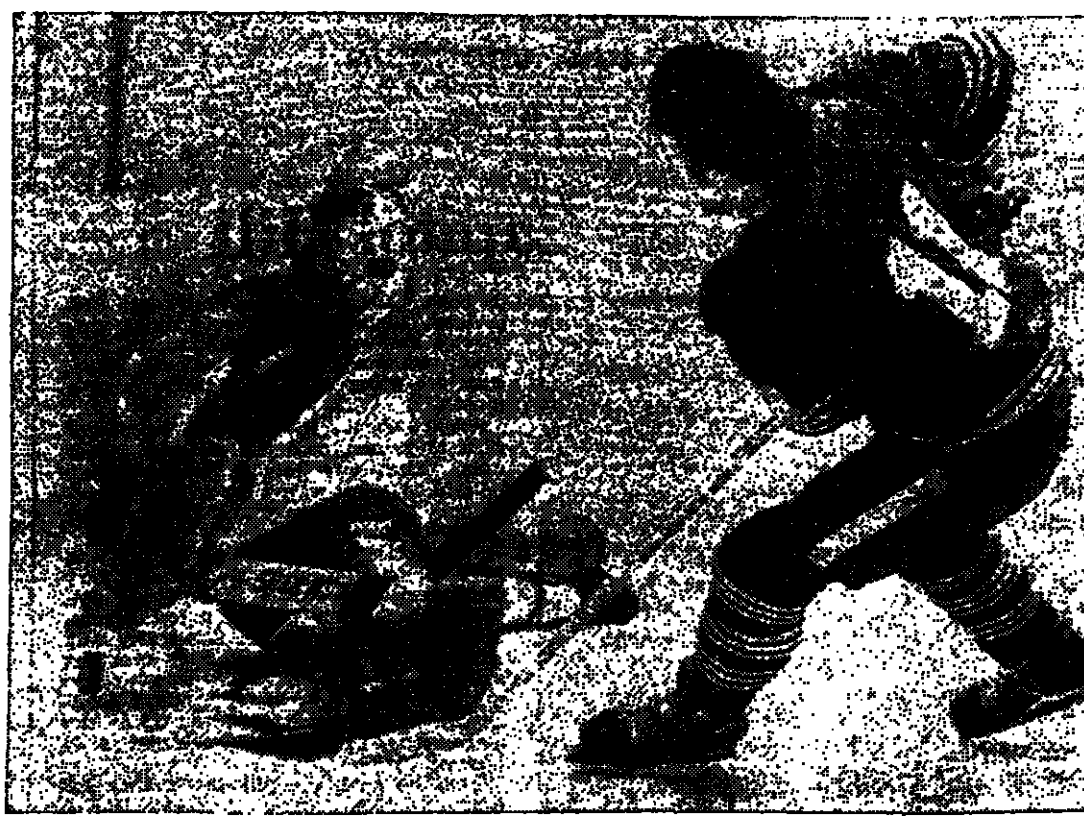
The *Daily Express*: "Don Revie,
the decent, able, incredibly sent
out England without a plan to
subdue the genius of Johan
Cruyff. And he saw his men
humiliated by the contemporary
Dutch masters. The Dutch, like
the Hungarian of the fifties,
displayed positional switching
and slick control that utterly
baffled their conventional, grop-
ing opponents."

The *Daily Mirror*: "For En-
gland's performance the fans had
only scorn, abuse and contempt—
and it was difficult to blame
them."

Revie's team has little hope
of qualifying for Argentina un-
less it scores big victories over
Luxembourg and then masters
Italy.

"Now our players are very
dependent," the England man-
ager said. "We have to go right
back to the bottom and start
again, concentrating on skills."

"But I am glad we played Hol-
land. I would rather the team
faced this class of opponent and
learned lessons, than played
against a weaker side."



SABRE FOILED—Rangers' goalie Doug Soetaert deflects shot of Sabres' Gil Perrault.

Only Bayi's 'Shadow' Follows Walker on Track

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).

—Walker, the runner, John Walker, of New Zealand, is followed by an invisible rival. The shadow of

Walker Bayi is always in the

race.

When the big, blond Kiwi won

the Olympic gold medal in the

1,500-meter run at Montreal last

year, he had to wonder what

would have happened if the Afri-
can boycott had not kept Bayi inTanzania; perhaps Walker would
have run even better, perhaps hewould have lost. Several weeks
later Walker met the shadow inParis at a track and field meet.
Bayi and the other Tanzanianrunners deserted that meet when
Walker arrived. But they had abrief encounter. "When" asked
Walker, "are you going to run
against me?" The small, slenderAfrican replied, "I don't know."
Nobody else knows, either, butyesterday Walker was saying that
perhaps they will run against
each other this year.

"I'm sure Bayi can run against

me now," Walker said. "I've
talked to the Kenyans and if
they can run against me, he can.I know it's not Bayi's fault, but
if the Tanzanian government
doesn't want him to run against
me to protect him, they're notbeing fair to him or to their
other runners."Walker might be somewhat
confused by African politics.
Just because the Kenyan ath-
letes are free to run against himdoesn't mean the Tanzanians are
arguing over political issues more im-
portant than a sports boycott.But not long ago Walker, Rod
Dixon and Dick Quax spoke of
being willing to go to Dar es
Salaam as "unattached" runners
to compete against Bayi and the
other Tanzanian distance runners.Tanzania and other African
nations have protested New Zea-
land's sporting ties to apartheid
South Africa."We are runners," Walker said.
"We don't put politics into
sports."Walker spoke of possibly run-
ning against Bayi in Norway at
a summer meet. Others talk of
a "dream meet" in Cuba or
Jamaica in April but that would
be the earliest match-up. It
won't happen during the indoor
season. Walker will run in
Toronto tomorrow night and in
the Olympic invitation at Mad-
ison Square Garden on Saturday
night. Bayi will run in Louis-
ville tomorrow night."It's just as well I'm not run-
ning against Bayi now," Walker
continued over the telephone
from Los Angeles, where he lost
an indoor mile to Eamon
Coghlan in the final stride last
Friday night. "I'm only about
70 per cent of myself."Walker will run against
Coghlan in the Toronto mile and
against another Irishman, Niall
O'Shaughnessy of the University
of Arkansas, in the 1,500-meter
race at the Garden meet. But
he has a chest cold. And when
he had an appendectomy in Octo-
ber, it cost him two months of
training.

Walker does not believe in
"peaking" for the indoor season.
"I never peak indoors," he said.
"I think that indoor meets cost
Americans their best outdoor
performances. They never have
a chance to build up."

Fun and Work

Walker also takes the post-
meet parties as seriously as the
meets.

"The party in Toronto is one
of the best, plenty of beer and
birds," he said. "That's what
kills me. Two years ago, the
last time I ran against Bayi, I
was up all night in Toronto after
the meet there, then flew to San
Diego to run against Bayi who
had been resting all week. Bayi
beat me, running 3:58.8 to my
3:58, but I had been up all night.
It's not the best for running but
it's part of it. Beer tastes nice
after a hard run. And it's good
to get among friends. If you're
not together with the athletes,
you've met all over the world, you
lose the purpose of the track
meet."

Walker is 25 now, with the
Moscow Olympics more than
three years away.

"I'm thinking of Moscow but
I'm still getting over Montreal.
I'm the world mile record-holder

said. "I don't know whether I've
reached my peak or not. I feel
you reach a peak because of
motivation. And right now I
don't have much motivation.
All that I'm doing now is putting
my head on the block for it to
be chopped off. But if I were
to run against Bayi that would
keep me motivated, if it even-
tuates."

Like many athletes, he was dis-
heartened by NBC's acquisition
of the TV rights to the Moscow
Olympics for \$85 million.

"Everybody makes money out
of the Olympics except the ath-
letes," he said. "If they get
caught taking \$50, they're
banned."

His Olympic gold medal is in
a drawer in his desk at the radio
office in Auckland where he
sells air time.

"The gold medal is a token
reminder of the event," he said.
"I'll never forget the Olympics
and the gold medal is something
to show your kids some day. It's
proof. It's a reminder that for
four years I did a lot of hard
work to prepare. But it also
reminded me much about in New
Zealand for me. No matter
where I went, people were pro-
ducing me, poking me. They mean
well and I appreciate it, but
multiply it by seven days a week
and it's too much. I feel like
moving out."

"To where?" he was asked.

"To where, that's it," Walker
replied. "I don't know to where."

And wherever Walker went,
the shadow of Bayi would follow.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 10 (UPI).

—Dave Robisch hit a layup with
3 seconds left last night as the
Indiana Pacers rallied from a 21-
point deficit for a 110-103 victory
over the New York Knicks.

Bob McAdoo of New York hit
a game-high 36 points, including
four free throws in the final 34
seconds, but Robisch's game-
clinging bucket handed the
Knicks their seventh straight
loss on the road.

The Pacers were led by Billy
Knight, with 26 points, including
22 in the final half, and 26 by
John Williamson, the former New
York Nets star making his debut
as a Pacer.

Nets 83, Jazz 89

At Uniondale, N.Y., Bubbles
Hawkins, who scored almost half

of the Nets' total, finished with
44 points in leading New York to
a 93-89 overtime victory over New
Orleans. Hawkins scored eight of
the Nets' 14 points during the
overtime period.

Nate Williams, whose baseline
jumper with 35 seconds left sent
the game into overtime, led the
Jazz with 28 points.

76ers 187, Bucks 194

At Philadelphia, Lloyd Free
scored 22 points and Julius Er-
ving added 21 despite a viral in-
fection to lead the 76ers to a
107-104 victory over Milwaukee.

The 76ers held a 61-54 half-
time lead in the National Basket-
ball Association game and led
throughout the second half but
were unable to pull away.

Suns 135, Pistons 129

At Detroit, Larry Kenon scored
12 of his 29 points in a fourth-
period rally that enabled San
Antonio to beat the Pistons,
135-129.

Rockets 168, Bulls 163

At Houston, Calvin Murphy's
25-foot jump shot lifted the
Rockets into the lead with two
minutes to play as Houston edged
to within half a game of division
leading Washington with a 108-
103 victory over Chicago.

Hawks 99, SuperSonics 98

At Seattle, John Drew hit a
short jump shot with 15 seconds
remaining to give Atlanta, which
scored the last seven points, a
99-93 victory over Seattle.

Lakers 185, Braves 99

At Buffalo, N.Y., Kareem Ab-
dul-Jabbar scored 30 points and
Lucius Allen added 24 as Los An-
geles ended a three-game losing
streak with a 105-90 victory over
the Braves. Jabbar, who grabbed
12 rebounds and blocked five
shots, tallied three key baskets in
the final six minutes after the
Braves, trailing by 22 points early
in the third quarter, stormed to
within six, 93-87, with 5:59 left
in the game.

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

N.Y. Nets 83, New Orleans 89 (Haw-
kins 44, Hughes 13; Williams 23, Ba-
ges 13).

Philadelphia 107, Milwaukee 104 (Free
22, Irving 21; Williams 23, Ba-
ges 13).

Indiana 119, N.Y. Knicks 103 (Knight
26, Williamson 26; McAdoo 36, Mo-
lles 18).

Los Angeles 105, Buffalo 99 (Jabbar
30, Allen 24; Dennis 23, Smith 11).

San Antonio 135, Detroit 129 (Erving
22, Drew 21; Kenon 12, Bledsoe 10).

Chicago 108, Houston 103 (Murphy
25, Drew 21; Kenon 12, Bledsoe 10).

Atlanta 99, Seattle 98 (Drew 21,
Drew 21; Kenon 12, Bledsoe 10).

San Antonio 135, Detroit 129 (Erving
22, Drew 21; Kenon 12, Bledsoe 10).

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Scores in Return to Action Maple Leafs' Sittler Ails Flames

TORONTO, Feb. 10 (UPI).—
Toronto captain Darryl Sittler
hobbled back into the lineup
after a seven-game absence, and
it wasn't long before the Atlanta
Flames were wishing he'd spent
more time recuperating.

Sittler, 25, scored a pair of
goals as the Maple Leafs skated
to a 5-1 victory over Atlanta in
National Hockey League action.
Sittler suffered torn rib cartil-
lage in Los Angeles Jan. 18, forc-
ing Toronto coach Red Kelly to
shift Sittler's linemates, Larry
MacDonald and Errol Thompson.
The shuffling proved to be a
winning formula and Sittler ad-
mitted he was worried about his
return.

The team had been playing
well without me, and I was wor-
ried my return would unbalance
what Red had put together," said
Sittler. "But, after a few shifts,
my timing was back and our line
seemed coordinated again."

"I feel good although my ribs
are going to be sore for the next
two or three weeks. The doctors
said I couldn't hurt the injury
any more unless I fell on it as
originally happened in L.A."

Sittler provided the Leafs with
a 3-1 lead at 18:45 of the second
period when he converted Mac-
Donald's corner pass. At 4:38 of
the final period he scored his
30th goal of the year, marking
the fifth consecutive season the
seven-year veteran center has
scored 20 or more goals.

Hawks 4, Caps 4

At Chicago, Dick Redmond
scored with 2:36 left in the game
to cap a three-goal third period
by Chicago and give the Black
Hawks a 4-4 tie with Washing-
ton.

Barons 6, Kings 3

At Richfield, Ohio, Ralph Klas-
son scored two goals and Rich
Hampton had a goal and two
assists as the Barons defeated
Los Angeles, 6-3. The game
matched two goalies traded for
each other less than three weeks
ago and Gary Edwards, the Bar-
ons' acquisition, came out on
top, making 29 saves. Gary Hin-
man could stop only 18 of the
24 shots on goal taken by Cleve-
land.

Sabres 2, Rangers 1

At New York, Gilbert Perreault
and Andre Savard each scored
their 23rd goal to give the Sabres
a 2-1 victory over the New York
Rangers. Perreault's goal, which
snapped a personal 10-game score-
less streak, tied the game at
1-1 at 14:17 of the first period
and Savard's goal proved to be
the winning shot, 19 seconds left
in the second period.

Canadiens 6, Canucks 0

At Montreal, Jacques Lemaire
scored two goals and Ken Dry-
den stopped 22 shots as the Can-
adiens routed Vancouver, 6-0.

Rockets 8, Stars 6

At Bloomington, Minn., Tom
Edu's second goal, at 13:05 of

the third period, lifted Colorado
to an 8-5 victory over the North
Star. Down by two goals at
three different stages of the game,
the Rockies started their come-
back in the second period, scor-
ing four goals to tie the game
5-5. They then added three more
goals in the third period, with
the final goal coming in an open
net by Wilf Falemant at 19:34.

Gerald Ford
Finds It Easy
To Hit Crowd

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb.
10 (AP).—Rik Massengale shot an
8-under-par 64 yesterday while
former U.S. President Gerald
Ford struck two spectators in the
first round of the Bob Hope
Desert golf classic.

Ford, making his second ap-
pearance of the year in a pro-
fessional golf event, played as a
partner of defending champion
Johnny Miller before an en-
thusiastic gallery that lined
every fairway and green four or
five deep.

The crowd was so large that
any errand shot was almost cer-
tain to hit someone. Ford hit
two, one with his second shot on
the 10th hole and one with his
drive on 16. Neither spectator was
injured.

Massengale, runner-up to Miller
last year, played an almost er-
rorless round and took a three-
stroke lead in this 90-hole, five-
day event spread over four desert
courses. He hit every green,
missed only one fairway, didn't
make a bogey and sank long
putts.

Ford's group included enter-
tainers Bob Hope and Sammy
Davis Jr. Miller called playing
with the group "an interesting
experience. . . I'm glad I played
with them, but it's difficult. It's
such a little course and there
was such a tremendous amount
of people."

Individual amateur scores, in-
cluding Ford's, were not kept.

Bruce Lietzke and Alan Tapie
tied for second at 67, three strokes
back of Massengale. For Lietzke,
a two-time winner this season
and the American tour's leading
money-winner with \$100,550, it was
the 23d straight round in which
he has been par or better.

Hubert Green, a former winner
of this event, headed a group at
68. Arnold Palmer had a 73 and
Gary Player, opening his Ameri-
can campaign for the season, shot
a 70.

Transitions

BASEBALL

KANSAS CITY—Released Tommy
Davis, designated hitter.

MONTREAL—Signed Wilf Falemant
and Gerald Hanna, left-handed pitch-
ers.

NEW YORK—Signed Jimmy Wynn,
Ron Blomberg, Larry Murray and Del
Austin, outfielders; Mike Heath, catch-
er, and Doug Reinhold, right-handed
pitcher.

OAKLAND—Signed Stan Bahnsen and
Bob Lacey, pitchers.

SAN FRANCISCO—Signed John Cus-
tis and Terry Corbett, pitchers.

SEATTLE—Signed Steve Braun, out-
fielder, to multiyear contract; and Jim
Minnick and Roy Thomas, pitchers,
and Skip Jute, catcher, to one-year
pacts.

BASKETBALL

PORTLAND—Placed Lloyd Neal, for-
ward, on injured reserve list.

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

Cincinnati 4, Indianapolis 6 (Leduc 3,
Dudley 2, Abgrall, Sobchuk, Larrea,
Stogdolen).

Puebla 4, Birmingham 5 (Hughes,
Bray, Hall, Beaudoin, Sheehy, Ned-
mansky, Gorman).

Washington 4, Chicago 4 (Charron,
White, Riley, Patrick, Mikita 2, Red-
mond).

Montreal 6, Vancouver 0 (Lemire,
2, Mahovich, Rusebro, Tremblay,
Shaul).

Cleveland 4, Los Angeles 3 (Klassen,
2, Meeks, Mark, Hampton, MacAdam,
Goring, Dionne, Golin).

Observer

The Otto Awards

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The Otto awards are given today for the first time since 1968. They are named in memory of Dr. Otto von Auer, the Nazi scientist who, after discovering in 1935 how to make the atomic bomb, forgot to mention it to Hitler. In his spirit, the Otto is awarded to persons who have served humanity by failing to do something that would have made the world a worse place. No awards have been made in the past 10 years because, during that time, nobody anywhere neglected the slightest opportunity to do his or her worst. This year's prize winners are:



Baker

Hugo Newfield, of South Mercer, N.D. Jaded by the sexual excesses which had become commonplace with the full flowering of the sexual revolution, Newfield labored two years in his remote prairie laboratory to invent a new sexual excess. His invention required parties indulging in the excess to acquire special equipment which included 10 pounds of salt-water taffy and a large electrical generator.

Newfield proposed to test his invention on his lab assistant, Igor, the old gentleman fled in terror, cackling that Newfield was insane. This so depressed Newfield that he planted dynamite in his laboratory and blew it up.

Omar Tweed, of Custer's Ford, Mo. For 45 years a neighborhood drugstore, Tweed had become outraged at the rise of the giant drugstore chains and the resulting decline in neighborhood drugstore sales. He decided that the consciousness of all Americans had to be raised if the neighborhood drugstore was to be treated again with dignity.

Accordingly, he planned to lead a terrorist group, made up of desperate neighborhood druggists, who would commit hijackings, bombings and kidnappings to draw public attention to their plight.

Tweed abandoned his scheme after Mrs. Tweed pointed out that he was too rheumatic to fire a machine gun from a squatting position.

Argus Melhadon, of Washington, D.C. A notorious gigolo in Washington social circles, Mel-

hadon was approached by a literary agent with a multimillion-dollar contract for a full-length account of what congressmen's wives really did in the afternoon while congressmen were at the office.

Melhadon had almost completed the book when he realized that if it was published, he would have to appear on TV. He shows all over the country to promote his stage fright, since his third-grade class play, in which he had starred as Casanova and been mercilessly panned by the critics, Melhadon burned the manuscript.

Mitzi Beeswacks, of Wen, Del. Mrs. Beeswacks is a music teacher in the Wen elementary-school system. After her third year on the job, she went into a deep depression at the discovery that almost none of her pupils was able to appreciate Scarlatti, or even Beethoven. Her first impulse was to write an angry book that would arouse the nation to the deprivation of its children.

She got only as far as the title "Why Johnny Can't Hear" when she concluded that writing a book would be useless, since Johnny couldn't read either. She then submitted instead to psychiatric therapy.

Hans Adams and Carl Jagers, of the Bronx, N.Y. This joint award to two young street muggers stems from their response to an incident in midtown Manhattan last spring. After mugging a distinguished gentleman, they discovered in their loot a mystifying set of papers.

After close study, they realized that these were the only blueprints in existence for a massive construction project that would make San Francisco look exactly like Third Avenue. "We should give it back," said Adams. "I know," said Jagers. Instead, without further hesitation they tossed it into the Harlem River.

Gunther Royall, of Lapsing, Tenn. The janitor in a giant fake-food laboratory, Royall watched for years while scientists toiled to develop the instant lunch chop. When they had perfected it—a secret formula of minced styrene, ash ashes and finely ground garters—everyone went home and forgot to lock it up. Spying it, Royall started to put it in the safe, then changed his mind and tasted it. Immediately, he poured the powder down the sink and ate the secret formula.

'Well, you could say he's unique,' said one man.

'Thank God,' said the other.

Shattering Protocol on Capitol Hill

By Marlene Simons

WASHINGTON—It was shortly before noon on inauguration day, a chilly, sunny morning on Capitol Hill. The new Republican senator from California, S. I. Hayakawa, sat beside Delaware Democratic Sen. Joseph Biden, waiting for the ceremonies to begin.

Suddenly Hayakawa got up and began to walk away. "Are you leaving?" Biden called out after him. "Yes," but it's just about to begin. "I don't care," Hayakawa said to have replied. "My feet are cold."

It isn't so much that Hayakawa is bruising protocol as, at the age of 70, he begins a new career. He is just ignoring it.

The stories—some verified, others not—are racing around Washington.

Like how he fell asleep during those orientation lectures at Harvard University for incoming members.

Or how he reportedly asked Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., whom he should vote for in the race for majority leader—Moynihan, when asked to confirm the incident, evaded answering for several minutes and then, pressed for a yes or no, said it never happened.

Or how, after a week in Washington, Hayakawa reportedly wondered aloud why he hadn't run into Willie Brown. (Brown is a California state assemblyman from San Francisco.)

Some say Hayakawa is just absent-minded. Others say he is just too much of an intellectual in a legislative body that does not abound with his kind.

"First let me say that he is probably one of the brightest people I've ever met," said a man who was with him in the Harvard classroom and who spent a lot of time with him out of class. "Having said that, however, one has to modify that view, considering his age and his problems with memory."

The man said that Hayakawa—who showed up for every class—was hounded constantly by the media.

"He has no sympathy with journalists, no patience with the press at all, and there is something refreshing about that," said. "And he seems to be free to admit weakness, which is an astonishing quality in Washington."

But Hayakawa's biggest problem, according to this man, is his candor. "He is too open, too frank. That's why he is vulnerable to the impression that he is over the top. He was in great demand at Harvard among outside groups who wanted him to speak. He fulfilled endless numbers of silly commitments—and he was burned."

"Why should he bother?" the man continued. "He's not building seniority at his age. He can behave any way he wants. He's a semanticist—he really means what he says. That is the opposite of the way things are done here. It may do him in, or it may give him the opportunity to do the system in. There's nothing worse than having a free spirit on the Senate floor with a long needle decompressing balloons—when you're one of the great issues, but he won't end up talking about the progress in which the issues are resolved—which can strike at the heart of the democracy."

The man laughed. "He just may shake the hell out of the place."

"I didn't know what to expect when I came here," he said. "I had no firm, clear-cut expectations. But I wasn't shocked or startled by anything. The much-quoted statement that the Senate is a gentlemen's club is something I have found very much to be so. Everyone has been very courteous and gentlemanly. It's been terribly nice. I'm having a wonderful time."

Hayakawa said he does not place himself in the "cranky old reactionary" category. "I've not been thought of as a reactionary," he said. "Actually, the liberal group of Republicans in the Senate asked me to join them and so has the more conservative group."

His choice? "Most people belong to one and not the other," he said. "Some people belong to neither. But I've been going



S. I. Hayakawa

to both. And you know what? I've discovered, there isn't so much of a difference between them. Why should they meet separately? So, at my suggestion, they are going to meet together once a month."

Asked about the alleged encounter with Moynihan over the majority leader race, "That was totally, totally false," he said. "It just wasn't true. That bothered me. I don't know who the hell started that."

The stories about his sleeping in class, he said, were also exaggerated. "They overplayed that doing thing," he said, admitting that he did take a few snoozes. "But I was getting used to that appalling steam heat. At a dinner they threw for me during my last week in California, I dozed with a half-drawn glass, and up on the stage, too, I was being extraordinarily energetic."

And, he said, he still tap dances for exercise. "It's terrific exercise. And it gives me an excuse to listen to all my old jazz records."

He and his wife Margaret (who will divide her time between Washington and California, where she edits Fremontia, the journal of the California Native Plant Society) have bought a house on Capitol Hill.

Hayakawa said he has not had any trouble getting around Capitol Hill, which includes a maze of buildings that often confuses newcomers.

"The most baffling thing for me is trying to follow the details of the motions on the floor of the Senate," he said. "To table, to refer to committee, to amend—so many things come up, you don't know whether you are coming or going. It's the process. You lose track of where you are."

But the parliamentary language pleases him. "I think it is very nice," he said. "It's so much better to refer to someone as a Senator—instead of 'he' or 'she'."

Hayakawa said he and his California colleague Sen. Alan Cranston, the majority whip, have an amiable and cordial relationship, despite Cranston's enthusiastic endorsement of the man Hayakawa defeated, former Sen. John Tunney. "I just didn't hear him," Hayakawa said, referring to Cranston's support of Tunney.

Democrat Cranston agreed. "He knows that's the way it is. But now, really aren't any head vibes at all, despite our political differences. Actually, we found one thing we do agree on," he said. "We're both against earthquakes."

The following exchange was overheard recently between two lobbyists discussing the behavior of the new senator from California.

"Well," said one. "You could say he's unique."

"Thank God," the other one said.

AP.

AP.

PEOPLE: Whacking Stewardesses On Their Backsides

An American drilling supervisor, working on the North Sea oil platform off the coast of Scotland, is facing criminal charges for whacking stewardesses on the backside. Audrey Bumgard, 45, of Galveston, Texas, who posted a \$10,000 bond, now faces federal grand jury action. National Airlines stewardess Patti Dewdney told a U.S. magistrate Tuesday in Miami that she had been on duty receiving end four times on the London-to-Miami flight. "I told him each time, 'Cut that out! and he mimicked me," she said. Another stewardess, Jane Otto, testified that Bumgard whacked her, that she had reported the incident to the pilot who warned Bumgard to stop. FBI agent Gary Dunn said that he questioned Bumgard after the women complained. "He told me he had patted one of the stewardesses 'maybe twice' and that maybe he patted her harder than intended."

The federal air piracy law makes it a felony for any air passenger to intimidate or assault a crew member "so as to interfere with" his or her duties. If convicted, Bumgard faces 20 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Dennis Ketcham, the inspiration for cartoonist Hank Ketcham's "Dennis the Menace," is now a prison guard. At 30, the younger Ketcham is working at the Ohio Correctional Reception and Medical Center in Columbus. He is married and has a 16-month-old daughter, Jennifer.

After four years of working in what he calls the "Hollywood jungle," Joseph Wambaugh, creative consultant for the TV show "Police Story," says he is quitting his job. "Henceforth, I will be just plain Joseph Wambaugh, author," the former police sergeant said. "I might add, I'm sleeping better and not constantly looking over my shoulder to guard against some of the nefarious plots and deceptions that are hatched in the name of show business."

He is the author of "The Blue Knight," "The Orion Field" and "The Choirboys."

A Paris court Wednesday refused to agree to the destruction of a painting and told Giorgio de Chirico, the internationally known Italian artist, to pay 50,000 francs to the woman who owns the work in question. Chirico had filed a suit demanding that "The Ghost," now on loan to the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, be destroyed, saying that he had not painted it. The court rejected the suit because Chirico refused to pay the painting's fee. The judge said, failed to prove, by other means that the painting was a fake. This is

Giorgio de Chirico

not the first time that Chirico has disowned work attributed to him.

Garibaldi's great-grandson, Giuseppe, 38, says he has right to visit his ancestor's grave any time he wants. Italian government doesn't want Garibaldi's tomb on the grounds of the tomb of the Victorians.

Alain Peyrefitte, French politician turned author, has been elected to the Académie Française, filling the seat of Marcel Merle, French author who died last year. Mr. Peyrefitte, former government spokesman, served as minister in the De Gaulle and Georges Pompidou governments, came to Paris successively first with "Quand la France" and "Le Mal Français," published in 1968 more recently with "Le Mal Français," published in 1976.

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TAX-FREE CARS

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